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NASBY IN EXILE.

The Confederate X Roads Sage in Europe

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XXVIII.

Some More Curiosities From English Statistics—Beauties of Royalty and Nobility.

Up to the time of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the Irish were compelled to support the Archbishops and Bishops of a church whose religion is as foreign to them as Buddhism, paying therefore the sum of £103,855 per annum, and to other attaches for curacies and all that business, a vast amount more. This immense amount of money was a tax yearly upon starved and overworked people, to keep in luxurious idleness a parcel of drones whose only functions in life were to eat, sleep and hunt, who were of no earthly use to the people who supported them, either in a temporal or spiritual way. There is one English church at Glengariff, in a parish in which there are only six Protestants, the rector, his wife and two children, and two servants. The rector has as fine a house as there is in the country-side, the cost of which and its support is a burden on a people struggling for their daily bread.

PAUPERISM

is a certain consequence of royalty and nobility. The Queen of England cannot have 1,000 men and women about her person under pay without taking bread from the mouths of many people, and the luxury of a noble must find an echo in the other extreme, the work-house.

The number of adult paupers in England and Wales in 1880, exclusive of vagrants, was 711,712, and the cost to the labor of the country to relieve them, footed up £8,819,678.

This does not include Ireland and Scotland, but is England, the most prosperous part of the British Empire. The English writers on political economy ascribe this appalling pauperism to every cause but the right one. Wipe out royalty, nobility and landlordism, and give the people a chance to earn their bread and this army would be reduced to almost nothing.

CRIME

goes on hand in hand with pauperism. In 1879 the United Kingdom had the enormous number of 1,490,439 committals for crime. This does not include the cases of drunkenness as kindred offenses which come before magistrates and are summarily disposed of.

PLACEMEN.

The principal business of the aristocracy of England is to make places for themselves and their sons and nephews. No matter how large the plunder of the tenantry, the landed aristocracy must have Government employment for their surplus children, for they cannot all stay on the acres originally stolen from the people. And so British arms conquer other lands, or British diplomacy, which is a lie backed by a man-of-war, "acquires" it, and immediately a full staff of officials is sent out, all under magnificent salaries, to stay just long enough to be retired upon a fat pension. If possible, the expense of governing the "acquired" possession is squeezed out of the unfortunate natives; if not, the home Government makes up the deficiency.

Cyprus, an island made almost barren by years of Turkish misrule, and oppression, is now in the hands of the English, with a Commander-in-Chief at £15,000 a year, and a complete staff, the cost of which is not less than £20,000 per annum, to say nothing about the armament necessary to be kept there.

The island of Maritius, a speck in the Indian Ocean 36 miles long and 20 miles broad, furnishes sinecures for the scions of English nobility to the tune of £11,000 per year, and three little islands off the Malayan Peninsula, is governed by a parcel of "Sirs" and "Hons," at an annual cost of £21,210.

These are only samples. England has such harbors of refuge for her surplus nobility everywhere, and the cost of supporting these locusts is a crushing tax upon the labor of the country. The items of pauperism and crime are easily accounted for.

INDIA.

Some of her stolen dependences however are made to pay very well. The total receipts from British India for the year 1879, (customs, taxes etc.) were £65,189,662, while the expenditures for the same year were £53,165,356. India is so worked as to support a vast army of officials and leave a balance of £3,000,000 for profit besides. But the real profit is much larger. The manufacturers and merchants of England compel the down-trodden natives to buy their goods at their own prices, and a never-failing stream of wealth flows from India to England. India was a successful piece of brigandage, and has always paid very well.

Other steals have been successful—in fact they all have been. These younger sons, legitimate and illegitimate, have to be supported some how, by the labor of the country, and to transfer even a portion of their cost to the people of other countries is a saving of just that much from the people at home. But where is the necessity of supporting them at all? What necessity is there for their existence?

THE PEERS.

The Peers of the Realm number 487, and of this number 402 own, or at least get rent for, 14,129,631 acres of land, which bring them a rental annually of £11,679,820. In addition to this enormous income the most of them have appointments of various kinds, all of which makes the position of peer a very comfortable one.

They have a very pleasant life of it. They all have a castle on their estates in the country, and in the season guests made up of the same class, with a few poets, novelists and painters to supply the intellect and make variety, indulge in all sorts of festivities, and in town, in the season, their houses are constantly filled, at no matter what expense. Then they each have a membership in all the Clubs and between their country houses, and their town houses, and their Clubs, they take pleasure and cultivate gout till death, which has no more respect for them than it has for their oppressed tenants takes them to a place where there is no difference between a Duke and a laborer.

GOUT.

Gout, by the way, is the fashionable English disease and a nobleman, or a squire of an old family would rather have it than not. It is a sort of mark of gentility, about as essential to his position as his family tree, and no matter how they suffer under it, they bear it with fortitude at one of the evils insident to their rank—a evil that emphasizes their nobility. Miss Dickens sent Sir Leicester Deadlock into the next world via the family gout, he did not satirize at all. The starved Irish never have the gout, nor do the working people who clamor for some measure of right. The Jack Cades never were so afflicted, only your noble, who toils not, neither does he spin, who goes to bed every night full of every flesh that exists, every wine that is pressed, to say nothing of more potent beverages. It is an accompaniment of "gentle birth," and very liberal living—living so liberal as to be only possible by those who have other people's unrequited labor to live upon.

REVERENCE FOR NOBILITY.

An Englishman dearly loves a Lord. There is a cringing servility, a hat-off reverence for noble birth, in England, that to an American is about the most disgusting thing he sees. My Lord may be a thin-haired, weak legged, half witted being, capable of nothing under heaven but tilliards and horses, loaded to the guards with vices, and only not possessing all of them because of his lack of ability to master them. He may be the most infernal cumberer of the earth in existence, but if he is of noble birth, if he has the proper handle to his name, he is bowed to, deferred to in every possible way. A London tradesman rather be swindled by a nobleman than be paid honestly by a commoner, and for one to have permission to put over his door, "Plumber (for instance) to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," is to put him in the seventh heaven of ecstacy. The farm population of England show out ward deference, but they don't feel it, and the Irish have so intimate an acquaintance with them that they refuse even up service and ignore the "hat off" requirement altogether. This lack of respect for the nobility in Ireland is considered one of the most alarming signs of the times.

I saw a sample of this bowing to royalty in Scotland. I happened to be doing Holyrood Castle at the same time His Majesty Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, was in Edinburgh. Now King K. may be a very good man, but in appearance he is an ordinary looking man of half negro blood and not a very remarkable mulatto at that. Our Fred Douglas would cut up into a thousand of him.

He is a sort of a two-for-a-penny King, but he is a King for all that, and so all the dignitaries of Edinburgh, the Mayor, the principal citizens, a Duke or two, and a half dozen Right Honorables showed him the City, and escorted him, and lunched him, and banquetted him. They brought him to Holyrood, and the entire lot of them formed in two ranks, and with hats in hand, bowed reverently as this king of a few thousand breechless semi-civilized savages, passed to his carriage. And they glared ferociously upon the few Americans who, not just *au fait* in such matters, and not knowing precisely who the distinguished colored man was, stood with their hats on their heads, inasmuch as it was raining. Had it been the King of the Fijis, and had it been raining hot pitchforks, these snobs would have stood with uncovered and bowed heads, simply because he was a King. To these people "there is a divinity which doth hedge a King," no matter what kind of a King it is. They do the same thing for that Venerable Old Stupidity, Victoria Guelph, precisely as they did it for that Amiable Imbecility, Albert, her husband, and are doing it every day for those embryo locusts, their children. Burns wrote:—

"Rank is but the guinea's stamp,
A man's a man for a' that."

But this class of Scotch have forgotten Burns. Possibly they never understood him. But Burns was wrong. Kalakaua may be a man but the snobs who toadied to him so meekly are not and never can be.

HOW THE IRISH LIVE

"Look upon that picture, and then upon this!" I have shown how the English oppressor lives. Let us go, by actual figures, taken from official sources, for a few actual facts as to the Irish tenant. The Parish of Glencolumbkille, in County Donegal, is a fair sample of the west coast. In this Parish there are 800 families. In the famine of 1880, 700 of these families were on the relief list, and on to the end of the famine (if famine may be said to ever end in Ireland), 400 families had absolutely nothing but what the relief committees gave them.

The committees were able to give each of these family per head per week seven pounds of Indian meal, costing five pence farthing up to about $5 50 per year.

These people all said that if they got half as much more, 10½ pounds, it would be as much as they would use in times of plenty.

Your pencil and figures will show you that this would be equivalent in good years, to an expenditure per head for food for every individual, of one pound, thirteen shillings and sixpence a year, or for the average family of say 4½ seven pounds, thirteen shillings and sixpence per year.

This is the cost of food for the average family per year, when the times are good.

When potatos are cheaper than Indian meal potatos are eaten, but one or the other constitutes the sole food of the people. As the cost is always about the same, the figures are not changed in either case.

To this you want to add about three pounds a year for "luxuries." Luxury in an Irish cabin means an ounce of tobacco a week for the man of the house, and the remainder of the £3 goes for tea. I admit this is an extravagance, this tobacco and tea, and I doubt not that a commission will be appointed by Parliament to devise ways and means to extinguish the dudheen of the man and abolish the tea pot of the woman. This £3 a year, thus squandered, would enable the landlords to have a great many more comforts than they now enjoy. I presume the Earl of Cork could build another yacht, on what his tenantry squanders in tea and tobacco.

Add to this £1 for clothing (an extravagant estimate) for each member of the family, and you have the entire cost of the existence of the Donegal family, £12 8s 6d, or in American money $57.61!

The clothing provided by this pound a year means for the man or the house a pair of brogans, which he must have to work at all, a couple of shirts, a pair of corduroy trousers, and a second-hand coat of some kind. The women and children wear no shoes or stockings, and their clothing I have described before. Of bed-clothing they have nothing to speak of. A few potato sacks, or gunny bags, or anything else that contributes anything of warmth makes up that item.

The Queen and the Princess of Wales sleep on down and under silk, and the Queen has 1,000 people about her person.

My Lord has his yacht in the harbor, and the humblest seaman on board sleeps under woolen and has meat three times a day.

Some day there will be a Board of Equalization from whose decision there will be no appeal. Then I would rather be the Donegal peasant's wife than the Queen. Despite the fact that she sent £100 to the starving Irish she won't need silken covering to keep her warm.

To pay the rent and provide this $58 for food and clothing consumes the entire time of every member of the household. The land will not pay it—it is impossible to get it off the soil. So the man of the house plants his crops and leaves them for the women and children to care for, and he goes off to England or Wales, and works in mines, or in harvest fields in the season, or at anything to make some little money to fill the insatiable maw of the landlord, and to keep absolute starvation from the house.

Then the boy in America sends his stipend, which helps, provided his remittances can be kept from the lynx eyed agent, who would raise the rent in a minute if he knew that remittances were coming.

But the work of caring for the crops is not all the women and children do. They knit and sew, every minute of the spare time they have from field work, making thereby from two to three cents a day. This knitting is done for dealers who furnish the material and pay for the work, and to get the material journeys of 20 to 40 miles to get the material and the same distance back again to deliver the finished work, have to be performed.

In brief there is not a moment to be lost, nor an opportunity wasted to make a penny. The penny not earned makes the difference between enough food to sustain life, bare as life is of everything that makes it desirable, and absolute pinching, merciless hunger. No matter at what sacrifice, the penny must be earned and religiously applied either for rent or food. Clothing is always a secondary consideration—a place to stay in and food to keep life in the body, these are the first.

What is the amount paid the drones of England in the form of pensions? How much does the Queen receive? How much do the little Princes and Princesses cost the Nation? How much the Dukes and Duklings, the Right Honorables and the Generals and Colonels, and the Secretaries and all that? "Look upon this picture and then upon that!" A nobility rioting in extravagance—a whole people starving!

And yet there are those who believe the people of Great Britain have no grievances, but should settle down contentedly and in quiet!

If there is an American who does not hate royalty and nobility, and aristocracy, in no matter what form they come to view, he either wants to be an aristocrat himself, or is grossly ignorant of what this triplet of infamy means. If there is an American who does not sympathize with the common people of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, he is either a heartless man or does not know the condition of the laboring classes of that unhappy Empire.

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Tibbits, Lemuel, the young man from Oskosh, is here, and doing about as usual. He has joined a Land League, and he comes in mornings in a condition which he calls patriotic, but which, in my mind, can only be considered patriotic by its adding to the Internal Revenue by paying duty on a more considerable consumption of alcoholic drinks.

Desiring a remittance from his father, Tibbits was compelled to do something to placate the old gentleman, who, he informed me, was growing cranky on the question of remittances, so he stayed at home one Sunday, and the next day submitted to me the following letter, accompanied by the MSS., which follows:—

CORK, Ireland, Sept 29, 1881.

MY DEAR FATHER:—I have been studying the agricultural methods of this country, with a view of giving our people at home the benefits of whatever I thought might be of use to them. To accomplish this I have walked over a vast amount of territory, and have conversed with many hundreds of agriculturists, and find there is a material difference in the methods, and but very little that can be adapted to our peculiar condition of things. Their careful and costly modes can not be applied to our large farms, with any profit. We have amateur farmers here the same as in America.

I have a delightful friend here whose father, a tolerably wealthy man gave him on the occasion of his marriage the choice between a certain amount of money, and a delightful farm. His wife is a delicious creature, just such a woman as I should suppose Ma was when you had the good taste to marry her. The young man decided to take the farm, as holding land is the respectable thing in this country.

"My dear," he said to his wife, "we shall have to live a little closely to make a living off it."

"I don't know about going on a farm," was her reply. "Is it near town?"

"Four miles."

"And I shall have a horse and carriage?"

"Certainly."

"Well, then, I can get along, though it will be inconvenient to ride so far to get our butter, and cheese, and bread, and things to eat, to say nothing of other things. But I will do anything that is to your interest, dear boy."

She had a good idea of farming! We knew better when we run the old place at Oshkosh.

The enclosed manuscript is the result of my investigation of irrigation. I hope some of the ideas will strike you as new. Love to my dear mother.

Your affectionate son,

LEMUEL.

P. S.—Investigating agriculture, in the way I have, has made a severe drain upon my purse, though I try to be as economical as is consistent with the objects I have in view. Please send me a draft for say £50.

"That I fetch the old man," said Lemuel, "he has a craze for agricultural notions and he especially desired me to look up these things. By the way, I spose you look over this manuscript, and see if you can't touch it up in spots. I must have more money, for I havn't got a dollar left, and I am in debt to most everybody in Cork."

The following is his manuscript without any "touching up:"

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation, like a great many other things, is absolutely essential to the highest success of the farmer in all the States of the Union.

I make this assertion with great confidence.

I presume there are half a million of homesteads in the United States, and doubtless many in other countries, which have facilities for irrigation, which are never irrigated except it may be in the Spring of the year or by sudden storms which swell the creeks and other streams to the point of overflowing their banks, and carrying off the barns and even the dwellings. What's the use of having water on your land in the Spring, when it's wet anyhow? It's the Summer when you want it, when everything is dry. While the land is irrigated by these Spring rises of water, it is not done judiciously or regularly, and though the land may be temporarily benefited I doubt if the benefits accruing compensate for the loss of a house and barn and the domestic animals swept away.

It is not natural irrigation of this kind that is needed, but artificial. Nature is all well enough, but it must be restrained and guided to attain usefulness. Electricity is magnificent when gliding gently along a wire; but when a charge of it bursts the roof of your house, wrecks your cook stove and sets the house on fire it isn't as pleasant as it might be. Nature wants to be subdued and kept in harness, and when so subdued it is useful. Otherwise not, for nature has no judgment. In this respect man is the superior.

Along either slope of the Alleghenies, on the declivities of the Rocky Mountains, on the sides of the Catskills, in many parts of New England, in various sections of Tennessee and Georgia, the land is more or less perpendicular, and there is never failing water on the summits thereof. Irrigation is in all these places possible, nay, comparatively easy. And more. Wherever a spring gushes out of the side of a mountain half way up thereof, all the rock below can be irrigated, at least partially. Almost all the land in New England is perpendicular, or nearly so, and as there is plenty of water therein New England can be irrigated.

An old and experienced farmer in this neighborhood, affirms that water is the cheapest and best fertilizer ever applied to the soil. I agree with him partially. The grape crop immediately after the flood, was a success, and I have no doubt that one of the objects of the flood was to establish the value of water as a fertilizer. Still when we come to understand that the luxuriousness of the grape made Noah intoxicated, and that in that intoxication he cursed Ham, and made a slave of him, and that out of slavery grew the great rebellion, all of which can be traced directly to the fertilization of the earth, by means of wholesale irrigation, possibly it may not be considered as a benefit, by any except those who now desire pensions for services in the war.

However the flood and its consequences should not weigh against irrigation. True it is that the flood was the cause of a great deal of trouble and worry especially to the United States. The flood fertilized, and made the grape, the grape made Noah drunk, Noah, drunk, cursed Ham, and made him a nigger, nigger and wine (or whiskey it's modern substitute made the Democratic party and have run it ever since. Likewise it affected England. Had there been no wine there would have been no nigger, no Democratic party, no war, and English capitalists wouldn't have put their money in Confederate cotton bonds and sunk it all. That's what irrigation did for English capitalists.

Still, I would not advise American farmers to depend upon water alone for a fertilizer. Manure is frequently used in this country to advantage for that purpose.

Unlike others who write upon agricultural topics I propose to be practical. Before making any investments I would advise every farmer to give his land careful scrutiny with a view to irrigation, whether it needs it or not. No one is obliged to do any more of it, or do it any faster than his means justify, there being no law in any State of our free America which so compels him. I have searched the constitutions of the various States carefully, and I assert that there is not in any of them any provision compelling a man to borrow money at eight per cent, per annum, interest payable semi-annually, whereby he may irrigate. If any man says there is any such provision, I publicly denounce him as a black-hearted liar. I propose to be fearless in my investigations of these important subjects.

During the Summer I took a run through several counties in Scotland which were suffering from drouth. I am quite sure I saw on Scotia's thirsty mountain sides 30,000,000 acres on which vegetation languished for want, I affirm, of water. Some vainly attributed it to want of soil, but water is soil. I passed several hundred nay thousands of places, where a moderate outlay would have sufficed to dam a brooklet, (burn is what they call it here,) and thus keep a supply of water in reserve to have irrigated the lower country.

Say a farmer had 100 acres of land in the bottom, which is liable to drouth at intervals, which occur with more or less regularity. Now had he gone up the mountain and purchased 200 more, whereon there was a brooklet or burn, built a dam at a cost say of $10 000, and constructed a reservoir of cut stone, (these things need to be ornamental as well as useful, that the aesthetic as well as material nature may be gratified), with lead pipes sunk below the freezing point, conveyed the water saved in the Winter in that reservoir to his lands below in the thirsty summer, and sprinkled the land by means of an engine and rubber hose, this would have saved a portion, at least, of the crops, on a portion of the planted lands, through which the brooklet now shrunken, laughs idly and uselessly on until it loses itself in a larger stream.

I know it will be urged that drouths do not occur more than one year in 10, and that the interest on the cost of the ground, the reservoir, the piping, and all that would amount to more every year than the entire value of the crops, but the question of profit is entirely beneath the notice of a scientific farmer.

On the prairies of Illinois, where they have no hills or mountains to get water from, I suggest artesian wells, or some other kind—in these things I wish to be explicit—the water wherein to be raised to the proper elevation by means of steam engines. I should say that an engine of say 45 horse power would be sufficient to raise all the water needed to the irrigation of an ordinary farm. The question of fuel is of no importance whatever. Nature provides the raw material everywhere. It is for writers upon scientific farming to supplement nature. In that country corn is often used for fuel, and I am sure that a farm of 200 acres, irrigated according to my idea, could be made to raise corn enough to run the engine. If it did not, the farm could be mortgaged to raise funds enough wherewith to buy coal, or even wood. Wood can be procured in Illinois from Wisconsin, and I am told by those who have seen it tested that it makes a very good fire. That it will burn, Chicago evidences. This would confer a double benefit upon the country. It could not only irrigate, but it would furnish a profitable traffic to the railroads leading from Wisconsin to Illinois, which every farmer should at once take stock in, so as to share in the profit of the trade which he himself helps to produce.

But this engine would have two uses. A part of the time they have too much water on the lands in Illinois. During this season it could be utilized in pumping off the surplus water, as well as raising the water where there was too little.

The raising of the water would give the farmer, sufficient practice in raising things, to raise the mortgage he would place upon his land in consequence thereof.

Another consideration in favor of engines on the farm is, that the water raised could be used profitably in addition to irrigation, in manufactures, enabling all farmers to gradually abanion farming and go to manufacturing. This would lessen the supply of bread-stuffs, and consequently put up the price thereof, making the scientific farmer entire master of the situation. When the price of wheat was high he would irrigate and grow wheat, and when it was low he would quit wheat and manufacture. The engine, based upon irrigation, becomes thus the master of the situation, and makes the farmer king.

It may be urged that exclusive manufacturing would reduce the price of manufactured goods below the profitable point. Nonsense! Would it not raise the price of corn and wheat correspondingly?

I know one old lady who has a catarrh, and is otherwise industrious, who did not irrigate. Her ancestors never would, and she would not. She died in abject poverty. She never raised a crop of corn, or for that matter any other grain. It is true that she had no land, and tried to live by sewing, but what of that? She should have left the City, and gone into the country, and bought land and irrigated, and raised crops. Then she would have been of use to humanity and an ornament to her sex.

But every farmer wants to study his own resources. If a navigable stream crosses his land, and that land needs irrigation, he may dam the stream so as to make head enough to get the water over it, and he should do it. On the other hand, if his land lies in the very heart of the Dismal Swamp, or in the bog lands of Ireland, irrigation will be found to be unnecessary. In the latter case he should discard the old methods of clumsy ditches, which were the first discovered methods of getting rid of a surplussage of water, and pump it off. He may mortgage his land to do it, but a mortgage is oftentimes a blessing. A mortgage of a proper size, and in the hands of a sharp collector, makes an incentive to industry, and gives a man something to live for. The proper man with a mortgage on his house isn't sitting down at home, and playing cards in the corner grocery, he is perpetually providing for interest, and by extra labor adding to the wealth of the world and by constant thought adding to its intellectual power.

All this results from proper irrigation.

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"Where did you get all this stuff?" I asked him.

"Never you mind. It will show the old gentleman (he used to say 'gent,' but I spoke him of that as well as 'pants') that I am studying. It will do him good."

I permitted him to send it precisely as he wrote it. I found in his room an old copy of "What I Know About Farming," by that delightfully impracticable rememanrance, Horace Greeley, which some turist had left. There's where he got his inspiration. If it doesn't result in bringing him home by the next steamer it will be because he will use the money his father will send him for that purpose, farther investigating matters and things—in his way. He sees through a glass, darkly.

For the Blade.

ENSHRINED.

BY JASPER WEIR.

Some one came to my door one night,
Knocked and entered and sat awhile;
His head was crowned with the snowiest white,
His face was bright with a cheery smile.
But I sat in the shadow of doubt, alone,
And I could not welcome my hoary guest,
For I said, 'he will talk of my dead ones gone
'Till my soul grows faint in its hungry quest.'

So I said to him, "Go away, Old Year,
I cannot talk of the past to-night;
I am broken and bowed with its weight of fears,
And I would I could hide it from out my sight.
Its hills are crowned but with wreaths of pain,
And no gleams light up its valley dim;
Its paths are wet with a bitter rain,
And 'tis big with graves of the might have been."

Then I sat in silence, with head bowed low,
While I waited to hear the Old Year's tread,
As o'er my threshold again he'd go,—
"For surely he'll tarry not now," I said.
Yet no foot fall woke the echoes from sleep,
And I lifted my head in a mute surprise;
But my guest had gone with the midnight deep,
Leaving me but a name to canonize.

For I found that, of all the years of the past,
The one which I thought so sorrow-crowned,
Stood out the dearest and best to the last
In all the floods of its glory drowned.
At sunset the lights through cloud rifts fell,
And transfigured it stood in the golden glow,—
Its thorn-crowned lifted—its valleys white
With the flowers that spring 'neath the drifted snow.

The paths that were wet with a bitter rain—
They were narrow, I know;—but they lead to Him
Whose feet have trodden the ways of pain,
And who knows when we enter the valleys dim.
So it stands enshrined 'mong the years of my life,
Its graves all burst into hillocks of bloom;
Calm—with a peace that was born of strife,
Clothed with a whiteness cleansed through gloom.

The Remarkable Story of John Osborne,

Who Was a Buccaneer and Died a Fashionable Physician in London.

When I awoke a tall, majestic man stood beside me, and presently gently bended over me. He pressed something to my lips, and I felt new life come into my heart. Then he took me kindly by the hand and led me a little way; and presently I recognized what is really the most musical of all sounds, that of the cold rushing waters. Presently I came to a clear stream hurriedly lesping along the boulders on its way to the sea. I thought I should never have satiated my thirst, and then I rested, with an easy satified heart on the grassy marge. Then I hastened back to Johanne, and this delicious happiness became his own in turn.

I found that my new friend was a Roman Catholic priest, of the order of Jesus—an order that has been much maligned, that has also received much just blame, and has been a potent influence both for good and for evil. He was a man who had resided much in courts and palaces. He had spent years in what he told me was the biggest of the world's towns, London, the capital of the land to which nearly all of us pirates have originally belonged. The principle of his order was that of absolute, implicit obedience. He thought that some great mission would have been given him in London, which, at that time, would have had danger as well as dignity; but the order came that he should become a missionary among the Indians of the Southern Americans, and within 24 hours he had left the Old World for the New, that he might obey the order. He, with two other monks, formed a settlement 10 leagues from here, and he himself was taking some rounds where he thought he would fall in with Indians. Whether the Indians would hear or would tear him to pieces was the same thing to him. Whether he should be a Cardinal in Rome, a Superior in London, or a missionary in the forests, was all the same thing. This Father Isidore was to me the very best and kindest of friends. He was very good also to Johanne; and Johanne became so accustomed to the mission that he would never leave it, but declared that he would serve it faithfully all his days. Which he did according to his lights. But Johanne would only serve the mission in house-work and field-work, which I also did myself until Father Isidore took me up in a higher way, directing in me some aptitude for knowledge. And, indeed, only to listen to that man was to imbibe knowledge in every pore. For he told me of the old, wonderful world across the water, which I might some day visit. And he taught me the marvelous Latin tongue, once spoken by the fiercest and strongest nation of the world, and in which his holy books were writ. And he explained to me the meaning of those holy books, and of that cross at the foot of which I had sunk so tired on the evening of the blessed day on which I met him. Also, being an Italian, he taught me something of his own beautiful tongue, and also of the *lingua Franca*, which, he told me, all men used in speech and letters. Finding that I knew something of the stars he explained to me more about the heavenly bodies, and of the exact science that belongs to them. And like Solomon himself he spoke to me of all trees, from the goodly cedar to the hyssop that grows upon the wall. Indeed, I afterward found out that if I had searched Europe through I could not have found a teacher more intelligent, patient, and tender. Among other things he told me of the famous quina tree and of other wonderful productions of the country.

It was certainly a lovely country. It was a long time before I learned to understand and appreciate all its loveliness; but I did this at last through the help of the good Fathers. The climate was cool, moderate, and equable. Going upward there were only the Northern shurbs; but going downward into the valleys we get the palms and bamboos and the richest vegetation. In the belt of forest between the two extremes, amid tree-ferns and passion flowers, grew those mysterious trees of which I had heard.

One day I was out in the forest with the good Father. We were slowly ascending a natural pass in a ravine between two heights.

A sweet breath of air wandered adown the glen, and it bore on its subtle wings a delicate, ravishing perfume.

"Ah, this must be the quina tree," said Father Isidore.

Indeed, there was a grove of them. They rose up, almost palm-like in beauty, some 60 feet in air, trying to out top their neighbors of the forest, and, indeed, succeeded in doing so.

"Look this way, across the light," said Isidore, "at those waving branches."

As I did so, I observed that there was a red and shining aspect on the foliage.

"That strange light never deceives one," said Isidore. "Here we have a *mancha*, which means a group of quina trees. Let us get some of the leaves."

The leaves were about five inches long and two broad. They were lanceolate—that is, like the shape of a lance—with a shining surface of bright green, the stalk and vein being also of a bright color. The tiny flowers hang in lilac-like clusters, with white curly hairs round the corolla one of the chief signs by which the real quina tree is distinguished from many other trees which closely simulate it. I took and pulled some of the bark, and tasted it as I was told, and contained to the good Father how extremely bitter I found it.

"Yes," he answered, in strange words, which I afterward wrote down:

"Saepe tulit lassis succus amarus opem."
"Bitter juice has often brought help to the weary."

"It is a goodly tree," he said, "and all parts of it have their uses, and there are many other trees closely resembling it and most likely they are none of them devoid of help and use to man if we could only search out their secrets. There are many treasures in this great land; but more than the gold, more than the diamonds, more even than the precious meadows of waving grain, are these wonderful trees. They can cure ague and fever when nothing else can cure them. When everything else has failed this medicinal tree will bring men back from the gates of death. It has, methinks some of the immortal quality of the Tree of Life itself. When the whole army is perishing of wasting sickness this can recruit them all."

"But surely people will come in ships from every part of the world and bear away the precious trees?"

"And so they would if they were wise. But mankind do not care for their highest interests, otherwise they would climb the hills for the trees instead of diving into the mines for the gold. Some day, perhaps, they will come with a rush, and then I hope there will be wise, strong men who will make them plant a tree for every one which they cut down."

"And you have proved how good they are!"

"That bark saved my life and the lives of several of my brethren," said Isidore. "I had a fever, and one or two of my friends had ague by living close to the low swamps by the river, just as happened to you and your own friends. Then we dragged ourselves up here, and one of the Indians to whom I had been kind, boiled some of the bark in water and gave me to drink the infusion, morning, noon, and night. And we all marvelously recovered."

"I suppose the Indians keep it as a great secret and do not use it themselves?"

"They keep it as a great secret, for they have not such reason to love the whites as to reveal their choice secrets to them. They have another great thing, the coco, which confers astonishing powers of endurance and which I have not been able to obtain. It is said that the Incians made the discovery through watching pumas chew the leaves when these animals have been in a highly feverous state. But the Incians themselves, oddly enough, will never use the bark in fevers; and if I give it them, I have to disguise their own fever medicine. They are better, and they think I have brought the medicine from beyond the seas when it grows in their own mountain bells."

He taught me a great deal about all that family of trees, a very large and mixed one. And, indeed, only a constant familiarity could teach one to recognize the true chinchona among many counterfeits.

"Now listen to me, my son," said Father Isidore. "The virtues of this wonderful tree are beginning slowly, but certainly, to be known in Europe. There was a great Spanish lady who was kind to the natives, and one of them, when she was very ill, brought her a drink of this tea, which cured her of her fever. She was a Countess, who, when at home, lived at the Castle of Chinchon, near Madrid; and when she went back to Europe, she brought with her a quantity of the bark of this tree, which she gave to the poor laborers on her lord's estates, who, from the unhealthy soil, suffered much from tertian agues. And from her it is sometimes called the Countess's powder, and sometimes Chinchona. And the fame of it is spreading all through Europe; but there is very little of it, and few people know how to come by it. Now, when you go back to Europe, as I hope you will, you shall take with you boxes of these plants and many seeds; and you must sow some of these when you can, and the medicine you give or sell must be for those who seek to heal fevers and agues. But it is possible that you may get much money, my son; but always consider from whom you have obtained this bark, and that there is something holier about it than mere craft or gain."

And now my whole mind was fixed on the suggestion—how I should come to Europe, and, above all things, visit that wonderful London of which I had heard so much, and which seemed to me more wonderful than even Rome itself, of which Father Isidore spoke so much. And the thought acted upon me as a great encouragement to do all I could in acquiring knowledge and cutting strips of the bark of the precious quina tree. And the good Fathers, instead of putting any hindrance in the way of my departure, helped me all they could. And they would have helped Johanne as well, but Johanne said that he was quite satisfied with things as they were, and wished for no other life, least of all for another life of wandering, of which he had had enough in coming from the coast. Father Isidore told me that if ever I could come to London, he could there give me business letters to people whom he knew of old, with whom I could dispose of myself and quina bark to the best advantage. Also, he said, that if I waited patiently there would certainly come a vessel across the ocean bringing the commands of the General of his order, by which I might return; and he told me—what I have surely learned—that all good things come to him who learns to wait. But it so happened that I had to wait long and travel further than either of us thought; for at last I went down to the Pacific shore, and thence to Java and the Eastern Archipelago, and so round the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape of Storms, to Europe.

And so it happened that I made my famous voyage around the world, which had happened to very few before me, and even now, except to such of my friends as know that I am a man of veracious mind, it is a thing hardly to be credited. Yet it may be that the dreams of the poets may be fulfilled of "putting a girdle round about the earth," and men will run to and fro and knowledge be increased in a way which is beyond conception. The vessel was connected with the Jesuit mission, and from the American sea-board was to visit the Chinese waters and help the brethren there. Much quina bark was sent out to them, and they were also to plant it in China and India, and although this has not yet been successfully done in my time—for I have kept up my information from the good Fathers—yet assuredly it will be done at last to the great good of those future generations whom we ought always to bear in mind. For my part I do not agree with the wit who said that we should do nothing for posterity because posterity has done nothing for us. The bark was brought down to the other sort of bark—excuse the paronomasia, or play on words—that was waiting by the shore chiefly by relays of negroes whom we had treated kindly, and who in return acted courteously by us. And so we sailed away. And it would take me many days and nights to speak of my adventures, which in some respects were comparable even to those of Sinbad the sailor, or even to the more veracious Marco Polo. And in that voyage, owing to what I had taken in of the teaching of the good monks, I was able to act as a kind of medicine man to the crew, even as that beloved physician on board the pirate, whom Lacy and his men cast away on the stormy waters. I sometimes, in these my latter days, go over to my friend Dr. Sydenham, who lives on the other side of the square, who sits enjoying his evenings before the open window, drinking from his tankard the seconds of small beer, by reason of the podagra or gout that will not easily endure the alcohol. "And if you take alcohol," said Dr. Sydenham to me, "it will kill you; but if you take it hot, you will die." And so he drinketh much small beer with but small results either way. And one day, sitting swaddled up in his gouty clothes, an impudent thief walketh into the room and first drinketh his beer before his face, and then puts the tankard into his pocket, friend Sydenham being all the time lame with gout and speechless with astonishment. And it was perhaps this that set my rascal valiet Jem on stealing my own silver goblet. He and I often talk together over that great voyage, than which he thinks there could be no training or education finer, and we think how wisely the countries of the earth would act if they had more of exchanges in their simples and medicaments. When I got at last to St. Katharine's Wharf where there was a little chapel nigh unto much shipping, I went at once to those people in London to whom Father Isadore had greatly recommended me in the letters which I carried. They treated me very kindly and made me tarry with them showing me much hospitality and taking me to see all the many and great sights of London town. They told me that there was much demand and inquiry for the new bark medicine, but that there was so very little of it to be got that it could hardly be called an article of commerce. They told me, moreover, that the principal physician of the day was one Dr. Anderson, of St. James's square, who was known highly to favor the new medicine, and to whom I had better apply at once and tell him of the chests of medicine consigned to my charge and ownership lying at the docks.

So I repaired to St. James's square. Have I not reason to remember that morning and that house? For it is the house in which I myself have lived many years, and in which I am writing these lines.

He did not know me. But I knew him at once, that good doctor, who had helped and healed us on board the pirate-ship. Had, then, the sea given us its dead? How was it that he, in an open rowing boat, had escaped the inevitable destiny of a stormy night on the wild Atlantic?

At first he thought I was a patient come to consult him. He noticed my convulsive start when I recognized him.

"Have we then met before?" he asked in a quiet, sweet voice, which I remembered so well.

"Yes, sir," I answered. "It was on board the pirate ship, and I was one of the pirates."

He turned rather pale and went up to the door and shut it.

"Young man," he said, "say not such a word as that, lest the birds of the air carry the secret into the King's chambers. Only last week six young men, lusty and hopeful as yourself, were hung in chains at Execution Dock for piracy. We have suffered much from pirates for many months past, and the country longs for more blood."

"But, indeed, Sir, I was only a pirate by accident, by circumstances which I could not help."

"It is enough that you own yourself a pirate. They would hang you first and try you afterward, if they had time and inclination to try you, after they had once hanged you."

Gradually the knowledge and recollection of me came back to Dr. Anderson. He remembered distinctly that I had served him and his child faithfully, and had wished to accompany him into the boat at the peril of my own life.

"How we escaped I know not," he said, referring to that awful night of the storm and of our own shipwreck, "except by the special mercy of Heaven. The very storm that hurled us forward drove us to a heaven of safety. We saw before us a tall awful peak, and we went onward as being the only possible safety for us. And wonderful to say, we were saved through many hours of tempest and brought into smooth water just beneath the peak. It seemed to be an island of call, for, although we met no human beings there, we found seeds and fowls, poultry and swine, and a little hut. We remained there for several months, when a ship came in to water and took us away. And I left there some medicines and a compass and the box of cordials which you yourself had put in the boat, that I might not receive all and give nothing. And you?" he asked.

Then I told him the marvelous story of the education which I had received from the Jesuits. And he marveled greatly that a poor cabin boy should have been thus trained and instructed. With infinite care and curiosity he made me render the tale of my small acquirements. He was good enough to say that I need only go to a famous London hospital endowed by a good bookseller and from him called Guy's, and it would be easy enough for me to become a member of the Royal College of Physicians; and he added that if the Royal College of Physicians could teach me something, there was also something I could teach them.

Then I told him about the boxes and parcels of the quina tree which I had brought with me.

His eyes sparkled as will those of any true man of science when he hears of precious treasures come ashore that will be serviceable to the cause of humanity, and promote the progress of human kind over the kingdoms of nature.

"Young man," he said, "you may look upon your fortune as made. I have in my escritoire letters from the physician of King Louis of France, and the King offers 2 000 louis d'or for some parcels not half so large as your cases, from your account, must be. We will go and see them."

I took and showed them to him. They were even more valuable than he had expected to find them. They were in excellent condition, for Father Isidore had taken care that

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubr's.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price, annexed, postage prepaid:

PUBLICATIONS.	Single Copy.	With Blade.
Galaxy	$5 00	$4 00
Century Corner	4 00	3 75
Harper's Bazar	4 00	3 75
Harper's Weekly	4 00	3 75
New York Ledger	3 00	2 00
Prairie Farmer	2 00	1 50
Rural New Yorker	2 00	1 50
Scientific American	3 00	2 25
Waverly Magazine	4 00	3 75
Western Rural	2 00	1 50
Chicago Advance	2 00	1 75
JUVENILES.		
Wide Awake (Juvenile)	2	1 75
St. Nicholas (Juvenile)	3 00	2 75
American Agriculturist	1 50	1 25
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 50	1 50
Phrenological Journal	2 00	1 50
The Nursery (Juvenile)	1 50	1 25
American Poultry Journal	2 00	1 75
Appleton's Journal	3 00	2 75
Andrews' Bazar	3 00	2 50
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 25	1 75
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	3 75
Beadnell's Musical World	1 50	1 25
Leslie's Popular Monthly	3 00	2 50
Leslie's Sunday Magazine	3 00	2 50
Harper's Monthly	4 00	3 75
Godey's Lady's Book	2 00	1 75
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	1 75
Scribner's Magazine	4 00	3 75
Art Interchange	2 00	1 75

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive at the SAME TIME one subscriber to THE BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, not even to the same Postoffice and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer.

BOOKS! BOOKS

During the past four years we have mailed to the readers of the BLADE more than 100,000 books. As these books have cost the purchaser not more than half the regular price, and sometimes not one-third price, we have never had a complaint. In fact, so pleased is the purchaser, that they invariably follow with frequent orders. This season we propose to sell books cheaper than ever, for the reason that we have on hand some 25,000 books which must be closed out, in order that we may make room for books of our own publication. As the list of titles are too large to publish in the BLADE, we shall prepare a catalogue for free distribution among those who apply for them. We, however, announce below a small list of rare bargains, and will from time to time change the list:

The greatest bargain we have to offer for a single book, is "Bible Biography." (A full description advertised elsewhere.) This is a $3.00 subscription book, finely illustrated, containing some 600 pages, and which we mail post-paid for $1.25. An elegant book for a Christmas present.

Another great bargain is "Chambers Encyclopedia." We have only about a dozen sets of them, the large cloth bound Edinburg edition, regular price $40, and we will send a set by express for only $15. It is important that an order be sent soon, as we cannot supply at this price after these few sets are gone.

The following $1.75 cloth bound novels we are mailing postpaid at 50 cents each, *and they will soon be gone:*

"Lady Lenora," "All for Her," "All for Him," "Conquered," "Peerless Cathleen," "St. Peter's Bride," "Vesta Van," "Errors," "Hame Harmonies," "Lily of San Ministo," "Richard Vandermark," "Bitterwood," "Innocents from Abroad," "Ghim's Dream," "Another Man's Wife," "Milly Darrell," "Led Astray," "One Fair Woman," "Love and Marriage," and "Shiftless Folks."

The following cloth-bound books we are mailing post-paid for 25 cents: "He or I," a story of the East; "Tent Comic Primer," a humorous primer; "Rhyme Poems," a book of poems; "Annals of a Baby," a story; "My Story," a story; "Our Artist in Spain and Cuba," comic illustrations of travel; "That Charming Evening," a book of evening games and pastimes; "Dental Economy," a treatise on the teeth, and a large number of paper novels at 25 cents, which regularly sell for 50 cents.

The following are bargains, post-paid, by mail: "Tourist's Guide in Great Britain," 75 cents; "Great and Eccentric Characters," 75 cents; "Good Stories of Men and Things," 50 cents; "Geological Sketches," 50 cents; "Gulliver's Travels," 50 cents; "War Tiger and White Elephant," 75 cents; "Good Things," an illustrated book for children, $1.25.

The following list of miscellaneous books we mail postpaid at prices named in the last column, and they are rare bargains:

Title.	Regular Price.	Our Price.
Tennyson	$1 50	75
Pope's Poems	1 50	75
Byron's Poems	1 50	75
Cowper's Poems	1 50	75
Milton's Poems	1 50	75
Rogers' Poems	1 50	75
Moore's Poems	1 50	75
Tupper's Poems	1 50	75
Favorite Fairy Tales	1 50	75
Dickens' Twice Told Tales	1 50	75
Private Life of a King	1 50	75
Transatlantic Sketches	1 25	75
Womanly Performances	1 25	50
Artists and Arabs	1 25	50
Attic to Cellar	1 25	50
In the World	1 75	50
Every Day	1 75	50
Free Masonry in England	2 00	75
Larira	1 75	50
The Nabob	1 75	50
Dead Marquis	1 50	50
Poems by Author	1 75	75
Winter Evening Stories	1 75	50
Sorry Her Lot	1 75	50
Birds of Feather	1 75	50
Parodies	1 75	50
Chess Congress	1 50	50
Westward by Rail	1 75	50
Lady Willoughby	1 50	50
Every Day	1 50	50
Letters from Europe	1 75	50
Twice Taken	1 75	50
Peter Crewitt	1 50	50
Studies of Paris	1 50	50
Behind the Bars	1 50	50
Sanford and Merton	1 75	75
Her Sacrifice	1 75	50
Electric Bath	1 50	50
Family Doctor	2 00	1 00
Ladies' Medical Guide	3 00	1 50
Inner Home	1 50	50
Pearl of Great Price	1 00	50
Dress Reform	1 50	50
English Constitution	2 00	50
Religion of Evolution	1 75	50
Nature and Life	1 75	50
The Open Door	1 50	50
Barnes' Job	2 50	1 00
Daycetree Grange	1 50	50
Only Caprice	1 75	50
Picture from Sicily	3 00	1 00
The Last Tournament	1 00	25
Byron's Life	3 00	1 20
Bismarck	3 50	1 50
Bible Dictionary	3 00	1 50
Peninsular War	2 00	75
Brooklyn Scandal	3 00	1 00
The Gladiators	1 50	50
Two Hemispheres	1 50	50
Southwestern Africa	50	50
Goela	1 50	75

NASBY PAMPHLETS.

Nasby as a Banker, by Nasby.
The Democratic John Bunyan, by Nasby.
Sent by mail for 10 cents each.
Diary of an Office Seeker, 15 cents.
Or the three pamphlets, 30 cents.
For any of the above books, address

THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

THE CHEAPEST BOOKS YET OFFERED.

The following list of Books are Juveniles, all new, the regular retail price of which are $1.50. They are just the thing to present your children for Holiday presents. We have decided to offer them to the readers of the BLADE, post-paid by mail, **at the extremely low price of 40 cents each, or four for $1.50.** Every family should order four of them for the young people. Send your orders at once, as the stock will last but a short time. They are nice cloth bound books, and the binding alone cost all we ask for the whole book. The titles are:

Famous Fairy Tales.	The Three Brothers.
All for the Best.	Leading Strings to Knowledge.
The Golden Bird.	The Cricket and Friend.
Shoes of Fortune.	Snip and Whip.
Dream of Little Tuk.	Daycetree Grange.
Little Match Girl.	Pleasant Hours.
The Ugly Duck.	The Old Bible.
The Pretty Plate.	Among the Birds.
Simple Susan.	
Brave Little Tailor.	

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

A Complete List of the Members of the Senate and House.

THE SENATE.

Democrats in *italic*, 37; Republicans in Roman, 37; Independents in SMALL CAPITALS, 2. Mr. McDill, of Iowa, only by Executive appointment, and the Legislature, to meet in January, will elect to the unexpired term and for the full term succeeding it:

ALABAMA.	MISSISSIPPI.
James T. Morgan.....1883	*James Z. George*.....1887
James L. Pugh.....1885	*L. Q. C. Lamar*.....1885
ARKANSAS.	MISSOURI.
Aug. H. Garland..1885	*Francis M. Cockrell*.1887
James D. Walker..1885	*George G. Vest*.....1885
CALIFORNIA.	NEBRASKA.
John F. Miller.....1887	*C. H. Van Wyck*...1887
James T. Farley....1885	*Alvin Saunders*....1885
COLORADO.	NEVADA.
Henry M. Teller....1885	*James G. Fair*.....1887
Nathaniel Hill.....1885	*John P. Jones*.....1885
CONNECTICUT.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Joseph R. Hawley..1887	*Edward H. Rollins*.1883
Orville H. Platt...1885	*Henry W. Blair*.....1885
DELAWARE.	NEW JERSEY.
Thomas F. Bayard.1887	*Wm. J. Sewell*.....1887
Eli Saulsbury.....1885	*John R. McPherson*.1883
FLORIDA.	NEW YORK.
Charles Jones.....1887	*Warner Miller*.....1887
Wilkinson Call.....1885	*E. G. Lapham*.....1885
GEORGIA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Benjamin H. Hill..1883	*Matt W. Ransom*...1883
Joseph E. Brown...1885	*Zebulon B. Vance*..1885
ILLINOIS.	OHIO.
David Davis.....1883	*John Sherman*.....1887
John A. Logan.....1885	*Geo. H. Pendleton*..1885
INDIANA.	OREGON.
Joel Hertford.....1887	*Lafayette Grover*...1883
D. W. Voorhees....1885	*John H. Mitchell*....1885
IOWA.	PENNSYLVANIA.
James W. McDill...1881	*John I. Mitchell*....1887
Wm. B. Allison.....1885	*J. Donald Cameron*.1885
KANSAS.	RHODE ISLAND.
Preston B. Plumb..1883	*Nelson W. Aldrich*.1887
John J. Ingalls.....1885	*Henry B. Anthony*..1881
KENTUCKY.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
James B. Beck.....1885	*M. C. Butler*.....1883
John S. Williams..1885	*Wade Hampton*.....1885
LOUISIANA.	TENNESSEE.
William P. Kellogg.1885	*Howell E. Jackson*.1887
Benj. F. Jonas.....1885	*Isham G. Harris*....1883
MAINE.	TEXAS.
Eugene Hale.....1887	*Samuel B. Maxey*....1887
William P. Frye....1883	*Richard Coke*.....1883
MARYLAND.	VERMONT.
Arthur P. Gorman..1887	*Geo. F. Edmunds*....1887
James E. Groome...1885	*Justin S. Morrill*...1885
MASSACHUSETTS.	VIRGINIA.
Henry L. Dawes....1887	*William Mahone*....1887
George F. Hoar....1883	*John W. Johnston*..1883
MICHIGAN.	WEST VIRGINIA.
Omar D. Conger....1887	*Johnson N. Camden*.1887
Thomas W. Ferry...1883	*Henry G. Davis*.....1883
MINNESOTA.	WISCONSIN.
S. J. R. McMillan..1887	*Philetus Sawyer*....1887
William Windom....1881	*Angus Cameron*.....1885

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats, in *italic*, 133; Republicans, in Roman, 146; Greenbackers, Independents and Readjusters, in SMALL CAPS, 11:

ALABAMA.	
1. *Thos. H Henderson.*	5. *Thomas Williams.*
2. *Hilary A. Herbert*	6. G. W. Hewitt.
3. *William C. Oates.*	7. Wm. H. Forney.
4. *Chas. M. Shelley.*	8. *Joseph Wheeler.*
ARKANSAS.	
1. *Poindexter Dunn.*	3. *Jordan E. Cravens.*
2. *James K. Jones.*	4. *Thomas M. Gunter.*
CALIFORNIA.	
1. *Wm. S. Rosecrans.*	3. *Campbell P. Berry.*
2. Horace F. Page.	4. Romualdo Pacheco.
COLORADO.	
James B. Belford.	
CONNECTICUT.	
1. John R. Buck.	3. John T. Wait
2. *James Phelps.*	4. Frederick Miles.
DELAWARE.	
Edward L. Martin.	
FLORIDA.	
1. *R. H. M. Davidson*	2. Jesse J. Finley.
GEORGIA.	
1. *George R. Black.*	6. *James H. Blount.*
2. *Henry G. Turner.*	7. *Judson C. Clements.*
3. *Philip Cook.*	8. *Alex. H. Stephens.*
4. *Hugh Buchanan*	9. *Emory Speer.*
5. *Nath. J. Hammond*	
ILLINOIS.	
1. William Aldrich.	12. *James W. Singleton*
2. George R. Davis.	13. *Wm. M. Springer.*
3. Charles B. Farwell.	14. Dietrich C. Smith.
4. John C. Sherwin.	15. Joseph G. Cannon.
5. Robert M. A. Hawk	16. *Samuel W. Moulton.*
6. T. J. Henderson.	17. *A. J. Sparks.*
7. William Cullen.	18. *W. R. Morrison.*
8. Lewis E. Payson.	19. John R. Thomas.
9. John H. Lewis.	20. *R. W. Townshend.*
10. Ben F. Marsh.	
INDIANA.	
1. William Heilman.	8. R. B. F. Pierce.
2. *Thomas R. Cobb.*	9. Godlove S. Orth.
3. S. M. *Stockslager.*	10. Mark L. De Motte.
4. *Wm. S. Holman.*	11. George W. Steele.
5. *Courtney C. Matson.*	12. *W. G. Colerick.*
6. Thos. M. Browne	13. Wm. H. Calkins.
7. Stanton J. Peelle.	
IOWA.	
1. Moses A. McCoid.	6. Madison E. Cutts.
2. Sewell S. Farwell.	7. John A. Kasson
3. Thomas Updegraff.	8. Wm. P. Hepburn
4. N. C. Deering	9. Cyrus C. Carpenter.
5. Wm. G. Thompson.	
KANSAS.	
1. John A. Anderson	3. Thomas Ryan.
2. Dudley C. Haskell.	
KENTUCKY.	
1. *Oscar Turner.*	6. *John G. Carlisle.*
2. *J. A. McKenzie.*	7. *J. C. S. Blackburn.*
3. *J. W Caldwell.*	8. *P. B. Thompson, jr.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*	9. John D. White.
5. *Albert S. Willis.*	10. *Elijah C. Phister.*
LOUISIANA.	
1. *Randell L. Gibson.*	4. *A. C. Blanchard.*
2. *E. John Ellis.*	5. *J. Floyd King.*
3. Chester B. Darrell.	6. E. W. *Robertson.*
MAINE.	
1. Thomas B. Reed.	4. George W. Ladd.
2. Nelson Dingley, jr.	5. T. H. Murch.
3. Stephen D. Lindsey.	
MARYLAND.	
1. G. W. *Covington.*	4. *Robert M. McLane.*
2. *J. Fred. C. Talbott*	5. *And. G. Chapman.*
3. *Peter* S. *Hoblitzell.*	6. Milton G. Urner.
MASSACHUSETTS.	
1. William W. Crapo.	7. William A. Russell.
2. Benj. W. Harris.	8. John D. Long.
3. Amb. A. Ranney.	9. William W. Rice.
4. *Leopold Morse.*	10. Amasa Norcross.
5. Selwyn Z. Bowman.	11. Geo. D. Robinson.
6. Eben F. Stone.	
MICHIGAN.	
1. Henry W. Lord.	6. O. L. Spaulding.
2. Edwin Willits.	7. John W. Childs.
3. Edward S. Lacy.	8. Roswell G. Horr.
4. Julius C. Burrows.	9. Jay A. Hubbell.
5. George W. Webber.	
MINNESOTA.	
1. Mark H. Dunnell.	3. Wm. D. Washburn.
2. Horace B. Strait.	
MISSISSIPPI.	
1. *Henry L. Muldrow.*	4. *Otho R. Singleton.*
2. *Van H. Manning.*	5. *Charles E. Hooker.*
3. *Hen. D. Money.*	6. *James R. Chalmers*
MISSOURI.	
1. *Martin L. Clardy.*	8. Robt. T. Van Horn.
2. *Thomas Allen.*	9. Nicholas Ford.
3. *R. Graham Frost.*	10. J. H. Burnes.
4. *Leonidas H. Davis.*	11. *John B. Clark, jr.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.*	12. *William H. Hatch.*
6. Ira S. Hazeltine.	13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*
7. Theron M. Rice.	
NEBRASKA.	
Edward K. Valentine.	
NEVADA.	
George W. Cassidy	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1. Joseph G. Hall.	3. Ossian Ray.
2. James F. Briggs.	
NEW JERSEY.	
1. George M. Robeson.	5. John Hill.
2. John H. Brewer.	6. Phineas Jones.
3. *Miles Ross.*	7. *A. A. Hardenbergh.*
4. *Henry S. Harris.*	
NEW YORK.	
1. *Perry Belmont.*	18. John Hammond.
2. Wm. E. Robinson.	19. Abraham X. Parker
3. J. HYATT SMITH.	20. George West.
4. *Archibald M. Bliss.*	21. Ferris Jacobs, Jr.
5. *Benjamin Wood.*	22. Lewis Beach.
6. Samuel S. Cox.	23. Cyrus D. Prescott.
7. *Philip H. Dugro.*	24. Joseph Mason.
8. Anson G. McCook.	25. Frank Hiscock.
9. John Hardy.	26. John H. Camp.
10. *Abram S. Hewitt.*	27. Jas. W. Wadsworth
11. *Roswell P. Flower.*	28. Jeremiah W. Dwight
12. *Waldo Hutchins.*	29. David P. Richardson
13. John H. Ketcham.	30. John Van Voorhis.
14. *Lewis Beach.*	31. Richard Crowley.
15. Thomas Carroll.	32. *Jonathan Scoville.*
16. *Michael N. Nolan.*	33. Henry VanAernam
17. Walter A. Wood.	
NORTH CAROLINA.	
1. *Louis C. Latham.*	5. *Alfred M. Scales.*
2. *Orlando Hubbs.*	6. *Clement Dowd*
3. *Jno. W Shackelford.*	7. *Robert E. Armfield.*
4. *Wm. R. Cox.*	8. *Robert V. Vance.*
OHIO.	
1. Ben. Butterworth.	11. Henry S. Neal.
2. Thomas L. Young.	12. *George L. Converse.*
3. Henry L. Morey.	13. *Gibson Atherton.*
4. Emanuel Schultz.	14. *George W. Geddes.*
5. *Benjamin Le Fevre.*	15. Rufus R. Dawes.
6. James R. Ritchie.	16. *John P. Updegraff.*
7. *Addi P. Lovelace.*	17. Wm. McKinley, Jr.
8. J. Warren Keifer.	18. Addison S. McClure.
9. James S. Robinson.	19. Ezra B. Taylor.
10. John B. Rice.	20. Amos Townsend.
OREGON.	
M. C. George.	
PENNSYLVANIA.	
1. Henry H. Bingham.	12. Cornelius C. Jadwin
2. Charles O'Neil.	16. Rod L. J. C. Walker.
3. Samuel J. Randall.	17. Jacob M. Campbell.
4. William D. Kelley.	18. Horatio G. Fisher.
5. Alfred C. Harmer.	19. *Frank E. Beltzhoover*
6. William Ward.	20. *Andrew G. Curtin.*
7. Wm. Godshalk.	21. *Morgan R. Wise.*
8. *Daniel Ermentrout.*	22. Russell Errett.
9. A. Herr Smith.	23. Thomas M. Rayne.
10. *William Mutchler.*	24. W. S. Shellenberger.
11. *Robert Klotz.*	25. *James Mosgrove.*
13. Joseph A. Scranton.	26. Samuel H. Miller.
14. Chas. N. Brumm.	27. Lewis F. Watson.
15. Samuel F. Barr.	
RHODE ISLAND.	
1. Henry J. Spooner.	2. Jonathan Chace.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1. *John S. Richardson.*	4. *John H. Evins.*
2. *Samuel Dibble.*	5. *George D. Tillman.*
3. *D. Wyatt Aiken.*	
TENNESSEE.	
1. A. H. Pettibone.	6. *John F. House.*
2. Leonidas E. Houk.	7. *W. C. Whitthorne.*
3. *George G. Dibrell.*	8. *John D. C. Atkins.*
4. *Benton M. Allen.*	9. *C. H. Simonton.*
5. *Richard Warner.*	10. Wm. R. Moore.
TEXAS.	
1. John H. *Reagan.*	4. *Roger Q. Mills.*
2. *David B. Culberson.*	5. George W. Jones.
3. *Olin Wellborn.*	6. *Columbus Upson.*
VERMONT.	
1. Charles H. Joyce.	3. Wm. W. Grout.
2. James M. Tyler.	

VIRGINIA.

1. *George T. Garrison.*	6. *John R. Tucker.*
2. John F. Dezendorf.	7. J. Paul Rudd, jr.
3. *George D. Wise.*	8. *John S. Barbour.*
4. Jos. H. Jorgenson.	9. A. Fulkerson, Readjuster.
5. *George C. Cabell*	

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. *Benjamin Wilson.*	3. *John E. Kenna.*
2. *John B. Hoge.*	

WISCONSIN.

1. C. G. Williams.	5. *Edward S. Bragg.*
2. Lucien B. Caswell.	6. Richard Guenther.
3. G. C. Bazell. n.	7. H. L. Humphrey.
4. *Peter V. Deuster.*	8. Thaddeus C. Pound.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans (in Roman)	146
Democrats (in *Italics*)	134
Greenbackers (in SMALL CAPS)	8
Independent (in SMALL CAPS)	1
Readjusters (in SMALL CAPS)	2
Total	293

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Chinamen don't rock the cradle. They make the sky rocket.—*St. Louis Hornet.*

When a dishonest young man steals counterfeit money from his employer, he is not expected to make it good.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"Why did not you send for me sooner?" asked a doctor of a patient. "Well, you see, doctor, I couldn't make up my mind to do anything desperate."

In a keno room in Louisville one particular card won for its holder several nights in succession, and the negro player is regarded it superstitiously as endowed with luck. In a fight for its possession one contestant was killed.

Lord Lyons, formerly British Minister at Washington, and for many years British Ambassador at Paris, has been advanced one step in the British Peerage, under the title of Viscount Lyons, of Christ church, in the County of Southampton.

Mr. Bright's accession to the Cabinet has never affected the social life of himself or his family. Neither his late wife nor members of his family have ever mixed in what in England is called society. In fact, he has never even had a house in London.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas, the Chicago expelled Methodist, has formed a People's Church, and is preaching to twice as many people as before, for twice as much salary. The only creed the new organization holds is the Ten Commandments and the teachings of Christ.

Diplomacy is a hereditary thing in England. Sir E. B. Malet, now coming into great prominence as British diplomatic agent in Egypt, is son of A. C. Malet, long Minister at Frankfort. Sir E. Taoraton's father was a diplomatist, and his son is now attaché at Washington.

Mr. Longworth Powers, of Rome, son of Hiram Powers, the sculptor, having obtained the best photograph of Pres. Garfield, began a bust of him on the 2d of July, the day the President was shot, and, singularly enough, he finished it on the 19th of September, the day on which he died.

One of the circuses made a great stir last Summer by showing "the handsomest woman in America" at the head of its street processions. A rival circus will next season exhibit "the handsomest man and woman in the world," and a pretense of offering a prize of $50,000 for the pair is made.

Sometime since an invalid member of a Scotch Church had the service conveyed to him by means of a telephone line from the pulpit to his bed side. In the West Free Church, Dundee, which has just been renovated, a telephone line has been established from the pulpit to the bedside of a bedridden member of the congregation.

"Ma, haven't I been a real good boy since I've been going to Sunday School?" "Yes, my lamb," answered the maternal parent fondly. "And you trust me now, don't you, ma?" "Yes darling." "Then," spoke up the little innocent, "what makes you keep the preserves locked up in the pantry the same as ever?"—*New Orleans Times.*

At last one woman has been found who can keep a secret. Mrs. Del Valle, of California, is an example. Twenty years ago, Mrs. Blanco gave $20 000 to Mrs. Del Valle, charging her solemnly to keep its possession a secret until Marie Blanco, then a baby, became 21. Mrs. Blanco had no faith in banks or wills, and died satisfied that her daughter would receive the treasure, which was in the form of diamonds. Miss Blanco was recently married on her 21st birthday, and among the wedding presents were the jewels. Mrs. Del Valle had kept the secret from even her husband.

FOR THE LADIES.

The young lady attendants at the Court Theatre, London, are now clad in a yellow waistcoat, navy blue swallow-tailed dress coat, erect collar, and black silk evening tie.

A lady remonstrated with a green girl who had washed a table dish in a washbasin. She nearly convulsed the whole family by replying: "Well, mum, but I cleans the basin again afore anybody washes in it."

"Does it pay to steal?" asks the Philadelphia *Times*. It does, esteemed contemporary, it does. It doesn't always pay the thief, but just think of the large number of criminal lawyers to whom it furnishes a fat living.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

Quilted satin balmoral skirts, wadded with eider down, to make them at once light and warm, are a delight to those who can afford to pay $15 or $20 for a petticoat. They come in black satin, also in rich dark shades of red, blue and green.

Another lady, Mme. Ferree, has been admitted to practice as a doctor by the Medical Faculty of Paris, after a successful examination. She is married and is the mother of a family, and was, it is stated, led to the study of medicine by the fact that she was herself successfully treated by an American lady doctor during a severe illness. Mme. Ferree is stated to be the second French lady who has sustained a doctoral thesis before the Medical Faculty.

The Pittsburg *Sunday Leader* quotes: Mr. Martin Karg, Silver Creek, Minn., cured a badly wounded horse with St. Jacobs Oil.

A Witty Answer Turneth Away Hores.

Oil City Derrick.

The man who travels on the railroad and sits down by the side of lone females while laboring under the impression that he recognizes a likeness in their faces to his wife's aunt's cousin, met his match on one of the roads in his vicinity lately. He sat down in the half of a seat, the other half of which was occupied by a pleasant faced young lady. His first question was:

"Pardon me, Miss, but is your name James? I have a cousin of that name, whom you greatly resemble."

'No, sir," was the reply, "my name is not James. But, pardon me, is your name Zinc or Copper."

'Zinc or Copper? No, ma'am," said the astonished man. "What led you to suppose I had such names?"

"Excuse me," was the quiet reply, "but I thought you must be first cousin to a brass foundry."

The man fell over two seats and kicked a bird cage half way down the car in his haste to get into the smoker, while the young lady smiled a gentle smile behind her handkerchief. It was a proof of the old adage that a witty answer turneth away bores.

As Usual.

The commercial traveler of a Philadelphia house while in Tennessee, approached a stranger as the train was about to start, and said:

"Are you going on this train?"

"I am."

"Have you any baggage?"

"No."

"Well my friend, you can do me a favor, and it won't cost you anything. You see, I've got two rousing big trunks, and they always make me pay extra for one of them. You can get one checked on your ticket, and we'll cucher them. See?"

"Yes, I see; but I haven't any ticket."

"But I thought you said you were going on this train?"

"So I am. I'm the conductor."

"Oh!"

He paid extra, as usual.

Baron Von Humboldt

In his travels and explorations in South America, became deeply interested in the wonderful properties of the Coca plant. Consumption and asthma he says, are unknown among the natives who use it, and it is furthermore conductive to longevity. The Coca forms one of the ingredients of the Liebig Co's celebrated Coca Beef Tonic. "It is conducive to health and longevity. Its use is very beneficial. Examples of longevity are numerous among the Indians who from boyhood up have used it. Cases are not unfrequent of Indians attaining the great age of 130 years," says Professor J. J. VAN TSHUDI, (Travels in Peru.) Be sure to get Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic as there are counterfeits. Invaluable in dyspepsia, liver complaint, cancer, debility, biliousness.

A PRESENT FOR A WOMAN.

Difficulties in Making a Proper Selection.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Say, my dear," said Mr. Spoopendyke, as he finished reading a letter he had just received, "my brother, out West, wants me to buy a razor strop and a suitable present for a young lady, and send them to him."

"I didn't know that a razor strop was a suitable present for a young lady," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke, who was busy mixing catnip tea, and caught the remark imperfectly.

"It would be a suitable present for some married women, if it would sharpen 'em up any," retorted Mr. Spoopendyke.

'Who said anything about a razor strop and a young lady? What I observed was that my brother out West wants me to send him a razor strop and a present suitable for a young lady. Now, I can get the strop, but I don't understand what kind of a present he wants."

"Let me see," mused Mrs. Spoopendyke, her shopping instincts rising to the surface. "Does he say what kind of a young lady she is?"

"No he doesn't," roared Mr. Spoopendyke. "He leaves something to the imagination of the reader. I suppose she's got arms and legs, 'cause if she hadn't he would probably have mentioned it. What he wants is a present for the average woman, now what can we get for her?'

"If I knew whether she was a blonde or brunette, I could tell better what she would like," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke, who, like the rest of her sex, always associated a woman with the color that becomes her best. "Do you suppose he means something for her to wear, or some ornament for her house? You see I don't know whether she keeps house or boards or lives at home."

'What difference does that make?' demanded Mr. Spoopendyke. "She's probably a human being, but we will suppose she roosts in a tree. Does that help you any? Can you think of something useful for a female who lives in a tree and hops with light hearted skips from bough to bough like a crow?"

"You might get her a toilet set," suggested Mrs. Spoopendyke, taking refuge in a woman's one idea of an appropriate present for another woman.

"She don't want a toilet set," snorted Mr. Spoopendyke, "any more'n she wants the chicken pox! You want to think of something that is pretty and at the same time that she can use. Now think!"

"How would one of the new painted porcelain flower pots do?" ventured Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"That's it!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, "a flower pot with a saucer under it to plant the tree in when it turns cold! That your ideas?" One with broken legged bugs painted on the outside and a hole in the bottom, so she can use it in the Spring for a spy glass! That's the idea! A four dollar flower-pot for a six cent rose-bush with the blind staggers and a touch of the pip! Where's the pot? Fetch forth the highly seasoned flower-pot!" and Mr. Spoopendyke leaned back in his chair and glared at his wife.

"I'll tell you what we'll do, my dear," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, approaching the next suggestion cautiously. "Why not send an album?"

'You mean one of those books for a lot of idiots to wish they were dead in?' asked Mr. Spoopendyke, suspiciously.

"No," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke, "a photograph album."

"Don't want it," sniffed Mr. Spoopendyke, contemptuously. "You mean that sort of thing that a girl always brings out after tea and says: 'That's ma and that's pa, and that's Aunt Via and her little boy, and that's Uncle Si, and that's Aunt Flo, and that's Uncle Jess and that's my niece Nellie, ain't she sweet? And that's a dog we used to own, and I don't know who that is, and that's Clara Morris! Don't want it!" And Mr. Spoopendyke's voice rose to a steam whistle pitch. "Suppose I'm going to inflict a suffering public with a book full of old stagers that all look alike and have been in every album since Adam began to wear pantaloons? Can't ye think of something sensible?"

"Wouldn't a half-a dozen forks be nice?' faltered Mrs. Spoopendyke, almost at her wits' ends.

"Just the thing," gasped Mr. Spoopendyke. "Half a dozen pitchforks and a ton of hay. Then you might throw in an eight-day hen coop and a hen climbing over the back fence. You've got ideas about such things! All you want is a chin whisker and a chimney to be a Santa Claus. With your intelligence on these subjects, you only need a stick and a glue pot to be a toy shop. I'm going to buy the present myself!" and Mr Spoopendyke shot out of the house and tore down street with his head sunk in his shoulders and his fists in his pockets.

In an hour he returned all grins and tossed a parcel in his wife's lap.

"Now, my dear, what do you think of that?" he asked cheerily.

Mrs. Spoopendyke opened the parcel and disclosed a huge crimson silk handkerchief that would have made a tabernacle tent for a camp meeting.

"How did you come to think of it?" she asked, holding it up admiringly.

"Why," replied Mr. Spoopendyke, "he said in the letter that if I couldn't think of anything else to get a handsome handkerchief. Here it is," and Mr. Spoopendyke drew out the letter triumphantly.

"But he don't say handkerchief, he says a nice handkerchief ring! Here's the ring on the next line," said Mrs. Spoopendyke mildly, planting her thumb on the supplemental word.

"Gast the gasted woman!" he howled. "Why don't he write plain? Why didn't you tell me before what he wanted? Way did you let me break my neck to get this flag for when he wanted a ring? If I didn't have any more sense than you've got, I'd put broken glass on my head and hire out for the back fence of an idiot asylum."

And Mr. Spoopendyke dove into his chair and snored lustily until bed time.

"Anyhow," thought Mrs. Spoopendyke, as she put the handkerchief away, "I can find out where he bought it and take it out for match safes and lingerie for the baby, and by the time he gets a strop to suit him I will be pretty well fixed out for the stockings and hair pins."

And Mrs. Spoopendyke fired another charge of catnip into the baby, hushing its startled cries as Mr. Spoopendyke, fast asleep, slid out of his chair like a load of coal.

Purge out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as healthier bodies.

Have a Care, Girls.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Mrs Christiancy refused 25 offers of marriage from young men before she coupled onto your grandpa Christiancy. And now see the trouble she is in. Young girls, have a care. An avenging Nemesis always pursues people who go back on the boys.

Suicide and Dyspepsia.

A most remarkable c

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot conveniently answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in physical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selection, rejection or promotion on personal grounds.

4. Requests as to the cashing or solubility of patent medicines, or requesting or asking a puff in any shape. The Blade's endorsements is for sale to be honored indiscriminately, and it is our always endeavor to refuse the insertion of anything of the kind, or to admit it in a form limited to a bona fide matter of news.

5. Conundrums. Blade conundrums are not answered. When a conundrum is worth the while it does not require answering.

6. If they will fail to receive an answer to any question they are asked to believe that the question remains unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that those who will favor us with communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE carefully separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for the department should never be written on the same sheet with letters containing matter for publication or orders for books. Letters intended for the department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

J. P. T., Oregon City, Cal.: Government bonds are not sold by Postmasters, except as they deal in them as private citizens.

F. M. R., Lakeville, Kan.: Pitman's system of short hand is considered by many to be the best. Address Ben Pitman, Cincinnati, O.

G. A., Port Byford, D. T.: Has the murderer of Benjamin Nathan yet been discovered.

No.

K. M., Lincoln, Ill.: We know nothing of the firm in question. If you will read the rules at the head of this department you will see that your question cannot be answered.

W. P. S., Richmond, Ks.: I would like to inquire about the Butler petition for the removal of Sturges. Has it been forwarded to the President?

We do not think it has reached him.

E. B. L., Genoa, O.: To settle a dispute, please state which is considered capital punishment—hanging or imprisonment for life?

Hanging.

Reader, Delta, O.:

Please inform me on which fingers a young girl should wear her rings if she has two or three.

On the second and third fingers of the left hand.

J. O. S., Chloe, Or.:

Is there any truth in the assertion that cutting tobacco with a knife will draw its nicotine, or in other words makes a knife soft so it will not hold an edge?

No.

J. A. M., New Wilmington, Pa.:

Who is the "Oneida Community," of which Guiteau was, or continues, a member?

A free love hive—worse, if possible, than the Mormons.

A. L. D., Deerville, Harrison Co., O.: The institution you ask about is legally chartered, and has been so for honorably conducted. It is generally conceded that it does all it agrees to. Well known men are in the management.

J. R. H., Upper Sandusky, O.:

Where is the highest and where the lowest point in Ohio?

The highest point in the State is in Logan County, 1,550 feet, and the lowest the shore of the Ohio near Cincinnati, 433 feet above the sea.

J. S. H., Hartford, Mich.:

An officer in good standing of an organization offers his resignation, a motion is made to accept; after no one wishing to call officer, in order to bring the matter to a vote, supports the motion, which is voted upon and carried by a good majority. Was the transaction legal?

We think so.

Subscriber, Eden, Kan.:

Will you please give in substance the question a soldier applicant for a pension will have to answer in court?

He must, in substance, swear that any disability, wound or disease was the result of military service while in the line of duty.

N. M. S., Altoona, Kan.:

Will you please inform me through your columns if there is there is a paper published in the United States in the interest of the wool growers, and if so, where?

We believe there is such a paper, entitled the "Wool Reporter," published at Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Fractus J. Bemus, Kalkaska, Kalkaska Co., Mich.: would like the address of any officer or shipmate of the United States man-of-war Narragansett, in 1860; also the address of Peter McDonald, who was a seaman on the United States ship Seminole in 1862, when last heard from he was in Chicago, Ill.

G. W. S., Walters, Ill.:

Please answer the following: 1. When a motion is made and an amendment offered, does a vote carry the amendment only, or does it carry the motion without any other vote? 2. When a vote is taken to rescind an action or motion passed, and it carries, is there any motion before the house?

1. The vote only affects the amendment. 2. No.

F. M., Fairfield, Neb.:

Can you tell me whether Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, the lately appointed Commissioner of Lands for the Union Pacific Railroad, was ever in any of the wholesale business in St. Louis? We know he was postmaster, but have disputed as to his being in business.

We think he has been a wholesale dealer in St. Louis.

O. F., New London, Wis.:

Will you tell us how many votes the Greenback party polled in Ohio in 1880? Also the vote of the same party for the same year in the State of Iowa?

In Ohio the Greenback vote for Weaver, President, in 1880 was 6,456. In Iowa the vote was 32,267.

Numerous inquiries are made as to the subscription price of the Congressional Record. It is furnished by mail, free of postage, upon the receipt of $5 for a long and $4 for short session of Congress. The present is a long one. Address Congressional Record, Washington, D. C.

F. E. Flintstone, M. I.:

1. Will you please state in the columns of your paper how many three medical institutions in which ladies are received and are still taking a course for the practice of medicine? 2. Also the value in dollars of one ounce of gold, pure?

1. The Cincinnati Medical Institute and Albany, N. Y., Medical College. 2. The value of gold per ounce, Troy, is $18.60.

The BLADE is in receipt of the following letter, but what it has reference to is a mystery to us. It is signed Thomas Mesherry, Wadsworth, O.:

"Please state I would systematically break any man's jaw or walk on his dead body, who dare say I ever talked ill of women. If he is low enough to take this up, shut up or come out."

A. R., Newark, May:

Is a premium offered for silver dollars with eight fea hers in the eagle's tail?

There is no premium, that we are aware of, on which the eagle had seven tail feathers. The die was broken and a new one was made, and by mere accident the eagle on the new one contained eight tail feathers.

E. K. A., Fort Riply, Minn.:

1. What was Frank Leslie's name, and why did he change it? 2. What is Nasby's name? Also his father's name and occupation, and did he ever live in Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y.?

1. Henry Carter; he adopted the nom de plume of Frank Leslie, and as it became popular he changed his name. 2. Nasby's name is David Ross Locke; his father's name, Nathaniel Reed Locke; occupation, tanner and shoemaker. He lived a number of years in Virgil, N. Y.

T. E., Rochester, Mass.:

1. How many and what States elect their State officers by pluralities? 2. Do any States or have municipalities to elect officers in that way? 3. Do any European Governments elect officers by a majority? If so, which ones?

1. All excepting Vermont. 2. The same rule applies in all States excepting Vermont. 3. Officers are chosen by majorities in all European countries, so far as I know.

A. G., Milton, Or., wants to know where he can obtain the song beginning:

"In the gloaming, oh, my darling!
When the lights are dim and low,
And the quiet shadows falling,
Softly come and softly go;
When the winds are sobbing faintly,
With some gentle unknown woe—
Will you think of me, and love me,
As you did long years ago?"

E. P. D., Sagamoka, Col.:

Is Denmark under Prussian control? Or has it been in the past 15 years? What is the present treaty between them?

Denmark is a kingdom by itself. Is a war with Prussia in 1849-50, the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein were annexed to Prussia, the Danes being defeated at Idstedt. Denmark has 14,553 square miles area, and 1,940,000 inhabitants. The King is Christian IX. The Kingdom is at peace with its neighbors.

Reader, Toledo, O.:

Will you please state the area or square miles of Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, and also London and Paris, if convenient?

The densely built portion of Philadelphia comprises about 15 square miles, but as the limits are co-extensive with the County, they embrace 82,625 acres, or 1234 square miles. New York is described elsewhere in this department. Chicago about 35. Cincinnati about 24. Toledo a little over 22. London, 122. Paris, enclosed in the fortifications, about 29 square miles; including suburbs, 184.

T. R. W., Catskill, N. Y.:

How many and what are the legal holidays in a year?

In the United States the legal national holidays are New Years, Washington's birthday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas. In the State of New York general election days, in the New England States the day of the annual fast in April, in Louisiana and several other Southern States the 8th of January, and also by local laws made legal holidays.

L. M. S., Everett, Pa.:

How did that part of Ohio called the Reserve receive that title?

After the War of the Revolution disputes arose between several of the States respecting the right of the soil in Ohio, which were only allayed by the cession of the whole to the United States. Virginia reserving 3,709,845 acres near the rapids of Ohio for her State troops, and Connecticut a tract of 3,666,921 acres near Lake Erie—which latter tract was always retained the name of Western Reserve.

J. H. C., Long Branch, writes: "Long Branch derives its name from a small creek; it heads at Branchburgs, runs through Mr. John Hayes' park, through Mr. R. J. Dobbin's farm; he has a small lake for the purpose of filling ice houses for his hotels on the stream; then ex-Sheriff Brown's farm and through the Central Railroad and then through East Long Branch; it passes under the Arcade Hotel and Barham's store store, under the Southern Railroad, on down to South Shrewsbury River; whole distance about 10 miles; depth of water from 6 inches to 3 feet."

Prairie Boy, Yates Center, Kan.:

1. What branches are cadets examined in at the Annapolis Naval Academy before they are admitted? 2. What is the course of study after they are admitted? 3. What branches are they examined in at West Point Military Academy? 4. What is the course of study after they are admitted?

One answer will suffice for all these questions. Before being admitted they are carefully examined in the various branches taught in the common schools of the country, and a large proportion of those appointed fail to pass. After being admitted the discipline is very strict, even more so than in the army, continuing for four years. The course of instruction is thorough in all the higher branches, including steam engineering, physics, mechanics, ordnance, history, law, mathematics, etc., etc.

J. W. M., Plain Grove, O.:

Please give us through the BLADE a number of live questions for a debating society.

Here are a few of the "live questions" of the day: Is Sullivan inspired? Did Whittaker cut off his own ears? Is Bob Ingersoll an infidel? Is Beecher a Christian? Does it pay to invest in lotteries? Does overeating or overdrinking furnish the most victims? Does prohibition prohibit? Who conquered the rebellion—the soldiers in the field or the newspaper warriors of to-day? Who was the greatest General—in his own estimation? Is polygamy right and legal? If not, why is it allowed to continue? Who introduced the fashion of "bangs," and should there not be a penalty for a pretty woman making a fright of herself? These are specimens of questions we are requested to answer, and we respectfully submit them to your debating society.

School Boy, Eberle, Ill.:

Please give length and breadth of New York City in miles.

The main body of the City is situated on Manhattan Island; besides which it includes Randall's, Ward's and Blackwell's Islands, in the East River; Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis' Islands in the Bay, ceded by the United States Government; and a portion of the mainland north of Manhattan Island, and separated from it by Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River. Its extreme length north from the Battery is 15 miles; greatest width, from the mouth of Bronx River west to the Hudson, 4½ miles; area, about 41½ square miles, or 26,500 acres, of which 19 square miles, or 12,160 acres, are on the mainland. Manhattan Island is 13½ miles long, and varies in breadth from a few hundred yards at the Battery to 2¾ miles, having an area of nearly 22 square miles. The East River Islands comprise about 300 acres, and those in the bay 100 more.

S. H., Sandreys, O.:

1. Please give a short history of Westminster Abbey. 2. Give list of names of noted persons buried there.

1. Westminster Abbey existed before the end of the eighth century, and is traced to the early part of the seventh. The larger portion of it in its present condition was completed in the middle of the 13 h. It is in the form of a somewhat irregular cross. Its length, exclusive of Henry VII's chapel, is 511 feet; extreme breadth at the transept, 201 feet; hight of the nave, 102; of the tower, 225. Soon after the revolution in the Abbey, which had suffered much during the civil war, was repaired, and the western towers were added by Wren, but in a mixed Grecian and Gothic style which occasioned much criticism. The British sovereigns, from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria, have been crowned in Westminster Abbey, and many of them are buried there, some with, others without monuments. Among those buried there most recently are Macauley, Dickens, Bulwer, Livingston and Dean Stanley. We have no complete list of those buried there.

F. E. P., Mt. Vernon, O.:

1. Will you please give a short history of Ole Bull, and where he was born? 2. In what year did he die? 3. Is there a book to discover the North pole? How long has he been? And the Government bear his expenses?

1. The BLADE published a sketch of the life of Ole Bull a short time ago. 2. He made two trips—the first in May, 1879, as surgeon and naturalist to the expedition under Lt. De Haven, fitted out at the cost of Mr. Henry Grinnell, in search for Sir John Franklin. The second Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, in two volumes. After completing his narrative, he sailed for England, broken down in health. In London he grew rapidly worse, and started for St. Thomas, December 25 he reached Havana, where he died as he was about to be removed to the United States, February 16, 1857.

PUBLIC LANDS.

So many inquiries are sent the BLADE as to locating Government lands, that we present below the material points of the several acts relating to the subject. If those interested will preserve this paper it will save time and trouble.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

The applicant must be a citizen of the United States, or take out his first papers, declaring his intention to become a citizen. He must be 21 years old, or the head of a family. He may enter 160 acres, or any subdivision thereof. The Land Office fee is $6, if the land is within the railroad limit, or $14 if without that limit. The applicant is required, within six months from the day of filing, to have a house built, and his family moved on the claim. His residence must be a continued one for five years. He is not, however, required to live on it day or night continuously, but he must not be absent more than six months at one time. A longer absence will forfeit his claim. At the expiration of five years' residence he submits his proof that he has lived on the land and cultivated it. He then gets his patent (deed) from the President of the United States. Any contract to convey a portion or the whole of his claim before making final proof destroys his right. An abandonment of claim or change of residence, works a forfeiture. An unmarried woman may take a claim, and, if she marries, a continued residence. Any time after six months of actual residence, the occupant may make a final proof and pay for his land at the rate of $2.50 per acre, if within railroad limit, or $1.25 without this does not affect his right as a pre-emptor. A homestead cannot be taken for past debts.

A soldier who served in the War of the Rebellion, on the Union side, has a right to take lien on 160 acres for six months upon the payment of $6. This may be done through an attorney in fact. Evidence of the military service of the applicant must be submitted at the same time. The soldier is given a year from date of filing his lien, to build his house and move on his claim. Every year of service in the army, not exceeding four, is deducted from the five. He must live at least one year on the homestead, whatever the length of his military service.

THE PRE-EMPTION ACT.

The applicant for a pre-emption must possess the same qualification as the homestead settler. The pre-emptor can take 160 acres or any surveyed subdivision thereof. Within 90 days after making his settlement, he must file at the local office a notice giving the Government survey and the date of his settlement, or first improvements. For this filing he must pay $2. It may be a plain statement of the facts, written by himself and sent by mail. Within 33 months from the date of his settlement the claimant must submit his final proof. He must show both a residence and a cultivator of the land for agricultural purposes, a habitable dwelling and an amount of other improvements, like plowing, stable, well, etc., that will be satisfactory to the land officers, and evidence of a compliance with the spirit of the law. There is no definite valuation as a minimum, prescribed by law. The financial circumstance of the pre-emptor, life area claimed, and the quality and the general character of the land are considered in determining the sufficiency of the improvements.

The time of settlement and actual residence are strictly inquired into. After six months of actual residence the pre-emptor may submit his final proof of the requisite improvements. He must appear in person at the Land Office and give his testimony, and produce two credible witnesses who will swear to the same facts. If the witnesses live at a distance, and their presence would be both expensive and inconvenient, their affidavits may be taken before any officer qualified to administer an oath under the Territorial law. Upon making his final proof the pre emptor may pay in cash, military land warrants, Supreme Court or Louisiana script. Within the land grant limits of any railroad the pre-emptor pays $2.50 per acre, or $1.00 for his 160 acres. If outside of that limit he pays $1.25 per acre, or $2.00. Any time before the 33 months expires the claimant may convert his claim into a homestead by making application at the Land Office and paying the homestead fee. No person who quits or abandons his residence on his own land in the same State or Territory, or who owns 320 acres of land anywhere, is entitled to the benefits of the pre-emption law. These disabilities, however, do not apply to the homestead or timber culture act. The privileges of the acts cannot be duplicated or repeated. Claims before the perfection of title are not transferable.

THE TIMBER-CULTURE ACT.

The Land Office fee under this act upon making an entry is $11. The applicant is entitled to enter 160 acres on any section naturally devoid of timber. It must be the whole section that is devoid of timber—not the 160 acres alone. Only one tree claim can be taken on a section. It takes eight years under this act to acquire title, but actual residence is not one of the requisites in getting it. The first year the claimant breaks five acres; the second year he cultivates that five to crops and breaks five more; the third year he plants the first five acres in trees and cultivates the second five to crops. The fourth year he plants the second five in trees, and then he has 10 acres of trees growing, so that he can show, on the day of final proof, 6,720 living trees. There is a small fee on making final proof, but no other expense in securing titles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

An unmarried woman of age can take advantage of the benefit of these acts the same as a man. If she marries before she has acquired title she can proceed to prove up at proper time the same as if she had remained single. In case of the death of the claimant before the title is perfected, his heir or administrator may submit final proof after the heirs have completed the requirements of the law. Settlers can avail themselves of the privileges of these laws but once. Claims are not transferable before the title thereto is acquired. A qualified applicant may take a pre-emption and a tree-culture at the same time or a homestead and a tree-culture at the same time. As soon as he has proved upon his pre emption, for instance, he can take a homestead, and in that way can get possession of 480 acres, within a year of first settlement. All the sons and daughters of age can avail themselves of the benefits of the law.

Information Wanted.

Henry Hart, Little Valley, N. Y., wants the address of Frank Ames; supposed to be in Kansas.

J. A. Richison, Cisne, Ill., wants the address of Isaac Richison; last heard of in Zanesville, O.

C. L. Chilcote, of St. Louisville, O., wants the address of William H. Chilcote; last heard of at Los Gatos, Cal.

John Camaga, New Philadelphia, O., wishes to learn the name and address of the surgeon of the 126th O. V. I.

Uriah Smith, Paoli, Miami Co., Kans., wants the address of Henry or Charles Rachae; last heard of in Chicago.

E. W. Marsh, Cedar Vale, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., would like the address of Col. McMillen of the 31st Indiana regiment.

S. B. Owen, Mt. Vernon, Ia., wants the address of John Larkins, Assistant Surgeon in hospital at Nashville, in 1864-65.

James McDermott, Winfield, Kan., wants the address of Lieuts. Ingersoll and Spencer, Co. B, 10th W.S. Inf.; also of Col. A. R. Chapin.

John Jennings, Norris City, White Co., Ill., wishes to know the address of William Jennings, who left East Tennessee about 30 years ago. If dead would like to have the address of any of his children.

H. H. Bennett, Grandview, Spencer Co., Ind., wants to correspond with some of Oliver Bennett's relatives; last heard from in Michigan about 41 years ago. He had three sons—Harmon, John and Charles Arthur.

J. H. Turner, Cloverdale, Chautauqua Co., Kan., wants the address of Dr. Josiah Coleman, who left Nottaway Co., Mo., for Kansas; also of Lew Mochel, who left same County for Washington Territory; also of Dr. Baker; last heard of in Andrew Co., Mo.

Information Furnished.

O. A. M., Birmingham, O.: Address H. T. Cook & Co., Toledo, O.

J. G. B., French Creek, W. Va.: The address of Jay Gould is New York City.

Henry Avery, Hillards, Allegan Co., Mich.: The surgeon to enrol is formerly lived in Marquette, Mich. Has been dead for 10 years.

J. M. A., Stanberry, Mo.: Indian Territory is not open to settlers, and it would be a gross violation of treaty stipulation to wrest it from the Indians.

Delayed Subscriptions.

Sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Will Philo Hayes, of Miles City, give his full postoffice address, and the matter in reference to check No. 756 will be looked up.

Letter containing $1.25, signed Andrew Walther, no postoffice, County or State.

If C. L. Williams, of Belleville, no County or State, will give his full postoffice address, the matter in regard to J. A. Rinnell's paper will be looked up.

If James M. Caller, of Salem, will give his full address the error he speaks of will be corrected.

If A. Phillips will give his full postoffice address the matter of extension of time from January 3, 1882, will be attended to.

If James P. Hall, of Iowa, will give his full postoffice address his time will be correctly extended.

If Miss Kate E. Hillman, of Clinton, will give her full postoffice address her time will be extended as she wishes.

If Nicholas Border will give his full postoffice address we will extend his time correctly and send portrait.

If Mr. E. Le Ballister, of Stamwood, will give her full address the proper credit will be given on the subscription.

If M. J. Cline, Pine Grove Furnace, will give his full Postoffice address his papers will be sent him.

Letter containing 30c, signed Geo. M. Meyers, no order, postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $2, dated at Lake City, Kan., book called "Me" wanted, no name signed to letter.

Letter containing $1.25, to pay for BLADE for J. C. West, no postoffice, County or State, signed Walter West.

Letter containing $1, dated at Lardsburg, Carroll Co., no State. Signed H. W. McDaniel.

If Willard S. Drake will give his full postoffice address his time will be properly extended and portrait forwarded.

By actual merit the famous substance, St. Jacobs Oil, has steadily won its way until it is to-day the national remedy for rheumatism. Lawyers, physicians, clergymen—all use it."—*Cincinnati (O) Daily Enquirer.*

The Sunday School.

The Beginning the Gospel.

LESSON 1, SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1881.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me.—Mat. 3: 1.

LESSON TEXT.

Mark 1: 1-13.

1. The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God.

2. As it is written in the prophets, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare the way before thee.

3. The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.

4. John did baptize in the wilderness, and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins.

5. And there went out unto him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins.

6. And John was clothed with camel's hair, and with a girdle of a skin about his loins; and he did eat locusts and wild honey;

7. And preached, saying, There cometh one mightier than I after me, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose.

8. I indeed have baptized you with water: but he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost.

9. And it came to pass in those days, that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee, and was baptized of John in Jordan.

10. And straightway coming up out of the water, he saw the heavens opened, and the spirit like a dove descending upon him.

11. And there came a voice from heaven saying, Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.

12. And immediately the Spirit driveth him into the wilderness.

13. And he was there in the wilderness 40 days tempted of Satan, and was with the wild beasts, and the angels ministered unto him.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

The beginning of the gospel (v. 1) One of the beginnings; not the only beginning; for there are a great many beginnings of good news and of good things from God to man. Mark tells of that beginning of the gospel, when Jesus began to preach it. Luke tells of its beginning when the angels declared it to the shepherds of Bethlehem at the birth of Jesus. Matthew tells of its beginning before that, when an angel foretold it all to Joseph, the husband of Mary. Moses tells of its beginning when God himself gave a promise of it to Adam. John, again, goes way back of all this, and tells of its beginning before the world was. It is not easy to get a beginning earlier than John's; but all of us have had its beginning this side of Mark's, and there isn't one of us who oughtn't to be the means of its beginning to some soul that needs it as much as Adam did. It is a terrible thought that there are souls close by us which have not yet had the beginning of the gospel in their own hearts. It's a glorious thought that you and I can bring the beginning of the gospel to some such soul. In this work we can go for that soul all that Mark has been the means of doing for a myriad of souls. Lord help us to be faithful evangelists in declaring the beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ to those to whom thou wouldst send us with this good news of salvation for them.

As it is written in the prophets (v. 2)—All that is written by command of God will be fulfilled by command of God. The present was foretold; the future is foretold. You and I may not now read the prophecy with clearness but its fulfilling will make it plain to all. It is a very common thing to find out some great mistake in man's record of history; but no mistake was ever yet found out nor ever can be, in God's record of prophecy. Prophecies and men, on which history has testified for centuries, have proved to be myths. Not one jot or one tittle of the inspired foretelling of events up to the present time has been lacking in absolute accuracy. Prophecy is surer than history at every point where the two seem in conflict. Set that down for sure.

Prepare ye the way of the Lord (v. 3)—If you would like to have the Lord's presence with you, make ready for him. He could prepare his own way, but he leaves it for you to do. Doing is a sign of your wish and purpose as to his coming. If you wanted a guest in your house, you would recognize the duty of having your spare room ready for him, and the doorway unlocked. You ought to do as much as this for the Divine Guest, whose coming is to be looked for. His coming to you is not dependent on your preparation for him, but the manner of his coming is. If you do not prepare his way as your guest you are not liable to a call from him as your Judge, while you are still unprepared.

There cometh one mightier than I after me (v. 7.) One of the supremest tests of humility is to admit that those who come after us are our superiors. Is is comparatively easy to confess that those who went before us knew more than we do, and did better; for they are older than we are; but to agree that our juniors are in advance of us, in skill and knowledge and judgment and spirit—that goes against the grain. It is hard for an old minister to admit that a young man not only has a better hearing than he has, but deserves it; hard for an old professor to admit that the younger one's theology is really sounder, and his Bible knowledge greater than his; hard for a man in any profession or branch of business to realize that his evident losing ground in comparison with younger rivals is because of his inferiority to them—but there is no truth truer than that the good times and the good men—the better days and the better people—are to be looked for after us than before us. This was true in the days of John the Baptist as he looked forward to the beginning of the gospel of Jesus; it is true in these days of further progress towards the perfect day in Christ's established kingdom.

He was . . in the wilderness . . tempted of Satan, . . with the wild beasts; . . angels administered unto him (v. 13.) And that which was true of Him, is true of every one of his followers. "The disciple is not above his Master, nor the servant above his Lord." Every one of us has been or is, in the wilderness; some for 40 days, others for the time of their unbelief, for 40 years. Every one of us has been tempted of Satan. Was your last temptation so far back that you have forgotten it? Certainly there has been no lack of wild beasts to any of us. There is a private menagerie next door to every soul in training; and sometimes it seems as if the animals were out at once, coming for you with roaring hunger. Nor have the angels failed of their ministry to us. How their loving help and cheer have sustained us! He who endured all this himself is touched with the feeling of those who still endure it. He who won the final victory in this soul struggle with evil is able and willing to give us the victory also. Confidence in this truth is the beginning of the gospel to every one of us.—*H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.*

—F. D. CURTIS, the well-known Blooded Stock Raiser, of Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., says "I consider the Liebig Company's Concentrated Extract of Witch Hazel a very valuable liniment and medicine. Every farmer ought to have it on hand. A family and effectual remedy of this kind is what farmers needs, and if they had it on hand when required, much suffering would be saved, and many valuable animals. With Cattle it cures Blaine, Quarter Evil, Bruises Sprains, Urinary troubles, Foul Foot, Rheumatism, Garget, Hide Bound, Galls, Horn Ail, Swelling, etc. With sheep it cures Aphtæ, Disease of the Feet, Red Water, Rot, Shaking, etc. With swine it cures Anthrax, Rheumatism, Rot, Red Eruption, Hog Cholera, Sore Feet. Beware of worthless imitations. Sold in fifty cents and dollar sizes; reduced rates by the half-gallon or gallon. Depot 60 Maiden Lane, New York. Circulars mailed free.

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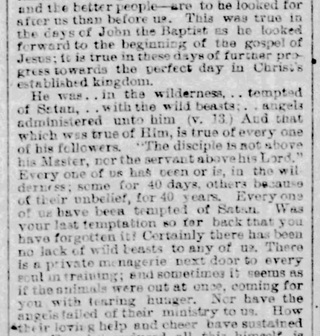

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Time Works Wonders.

London Funny Folks.

Shade of George the Third: What—what—eh? What's this? The Stars and Stripes and my flag together? What—what does this mean—eh? Shade of Washington: It means, sire, that after a hundred years our descendants have the wisdom to see that, like the two flags, the two nations should be—united.

Safer Than Soft Soap.

Detroit Free Press.

Six different women were fatally burned this Fall while making soft soap. How much safer and better to rub the children's faces with a brick.

DR. BENSON.

We give above a correct likeness of this well known and successful physician and surgeon, who has made a life-long study of Nervous Diseases and the Diseases of the Skin, and he now stands in the highest rank, as authority on those special and distressing diseases. In the course of his practice he discovered what now are renowned in medical practice, viz.: a combination of Celery and Chamomile in the shape of Pills. They are used by the profession at large, and constantly recommended by them.

It is not a patent medicine. It is the result of his own experience in practice. They are a sure cure for the following special diseases, and are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia, paralysis, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and nervousness, and will cure any case.

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Baltimore, Md.

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for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex the Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pub'rs.
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JOHN M'ELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1881

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Circulation this Week, 92,080.

TO OUR AGENTS.

We have just printed a new illustrated poster for the use of agents of the BLADE, and we wish all who expect to take part in forming clubs for us this season, to send us a postal application for terms and poster. The letters of Mr LOCKE have gained such popularity that the BLADE is the easiest paper to raise a club for of any in the field. Our commission is very liberal, and we want good workers at every Postoffice in the United States.

A NEW PRESS.

The rapid increase of the BLADE'S circulation has overtaxed our mechanical appliances, ample as they have been, and our readers, Postmasters, and others, have had just reason for complaint as to the way the paper has been printed, folded, etc., and the time of its reception. We are happy to announce that all these difficulties will shortly be obviated. We are having built a superb new press, which will print, fold and cut 12,000 papers an hour. It will print from stereotype plates and not only give a much cleaner and more distinct impression than can be obtained from the types, but it will allow the use of stronger ink, and heavier paper, which will make the BLADE the handsomest as it is now the best paper in the United States.

THE soldiers still stand guard around GARFIELD'S grave.

TOWNS in Louisiana of over 7,500 people had a municipal debt in 1880 of $15,665,499.

SHOULD not the jurors in the Guiteau case be entitled to a pension? Most men would prefer a campaign in the field to what they have had to endure.

NOW Indian hemp has been discovered to be a sure cure for hydrophobia. Doubtful. The only sure cure is to kill the dog before he gets his puppy eyes open.

NEWS has come by way of St. Petersburg of the finding in the North Polar Sea of a steamer which has been lost since 1879. It is supposed to be the "Jeannette." Great anxiety will be felt until this is made certain.

A WRITER in the *Lancet* strongly advocates open carriages for doctors: "An open vehicle enables the doctor to purify himself, even to his hair, after quitting each sick room, thus insuring safety not only to patients, but also to the members of his family."

THE "Black Maria" in which GUITEAU takes his rides is painted a fashionable yellow—body, top, wheels and axles, and all, the same lively chrome color. Inside it has a lovely dado of boiler iron, with frieze of the same pleasing material worked off into patterns with steel rivets.

SCOVILLE says that if GUITEAU should be hanged, and it be afterwards discovered that he was insane, it would be a lasting disgrace to the country. We are not alarmed at any future discoveries of his insanity. Sixteen experts have pronounced him sane while living, and he will perfosm no antics on the dissecting table to disturb this decision.

IT is not much wonder that the taxpayers in New York and Brooklyn are groaning over the cost of the Brooklyn bridge. The first estimate was $4,000,000. This was raised to $7,000,000, then to $10,000,000, then to $13,000,000, and now there is a demand for $2,000,000 more before it can be completed. Verily that pie must have been made to accommodate a good many fingers.

GUITEAU continues to assert his spotless Christian character, in spite of a cloud of witnesses of unimpeachable veracity who show him to have been guilty of a majority of the crimes known to the law. What is said of him by J. H. NOYES, the ex head of the Oneida Community, is probably the exact truth, and shows him in as despicable a light as anything yet revealed of him.

THE Rome correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that Miss BLAINE'S visit to Europe is creating a great sensation in Italy because she is unaccompanied by any responsible person of her own family. She is looked upon as belonging to American nobility, so to speak, and hence her independence is the more noticed and commented upon. An Italian woman who is unmarried cannot cross the street to buy a yard of ribbon alone, to say nothing of going to another City.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE President has made another step toward the completion of his Cabinet by the nomination of Hon. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, of Philadelphia, to the place of Attorney-General, *vice* MCVEAGH, resigned. This appointment has given even more satisfaction than those of FOLGER and FRELINGHUYSEN, which preceded it, as Mr. BREWSTER is a man of more brilliant ability than either of these two gentleman, and he has a knowledge and an interest in the Star Route prosecutions, from which excellent results are anticipated. Mr. BREWSTER is a man of the highest character and attainments. He has been an earnest Republican since the formation of the party, and though he has frequently acted with CAMERON of late years, he is not regarded as belonging to the Cameron clan.

EX-SEN. TIMOTHY O. HOWE, of Wisconsin, has been appointed and confirmed as Postmaster General. This selection is simply respectable—no more. Mr. HOWE is a dull, old man, of reputable character, and but mediocre abilities in his prime. He will make as indifferent a successor to Mr. JAMES as FRELINGHUYSEN is to BLAINE. There remains yet the Secretaries of War, Navy and the Interior. It is believed that Mr. LINCOLN has a fair chance of remaining the first. In the second Judge HUNT has made powerful efforts to hold on, and is believed to have eaten a great deal of humble pie for that purpose. Strong efforts have been made to turn him out, and it is confidently asserted that the Secretaryship of the Navy will be given Gen BEALLS at Gen GRANT'S urgent solicitation. On the other hand it is asserted with equal confidence that Judge HUNT will be retained.

SENSATIONAL rumors early in the week tended to implicate Mr. BLAINE in an attempt to use the power of the United States to further the interests of a gigantic company incorporated for the purpose of reorganizing the Peruvian finances, working the guano and cubic niter deposits of that country, etc. The immediate publication of all the correspondence between the State Department and the Ministers to Peru and Chili showed very clearly that this was a malignant slander and that the ex-Secretary had simply followed the traditions of the Department and the practice of his predecessors in dealing with the warring States, and the claims of creditors pretending to be American citizens.

THE GUITEAU trial has had another week of sickening display, by the assassin, but use accustoms people to almost anything, and the wretch's disgusting knavishness hardly shocks the Nation as it did the first weeks of the trial. The experts called to examine the rascal's mental condition have agreed with surprising unanimity that he is entirely sane and responsible.

THE Senate Finance Committee has approved of Sen. SHERMAN'S 3 per cent funding bill, and it will doubtless pass the Senate without any difficulty.

CAPT. RIDDLEBERGER is to be the new Senator from Virginia to succeed W. M. JOHNSON. It looks now as if the Bourbon backbone in Virginia is irreparably shattered, and there is a prospect that the ensuing year will see a similar revolt in every State in the South.

RUSSIAN matters do not wear any more encouraging aspect than they have done for a long time. The most important event is the discovery of another plot at the Imperial Palace at Gatschina which was to blow it up, and thus cause the death of the Emperor. Another resort of the Nihilists was discovered near Gen. IGNATIEFF'S residence, and eight persons were arrested, while a large quantity of small bombs, some of them skilfully concealed in oranges, were seized. A letter was also found sent from London, and supposed to be from Prince KRAPOTKINE, urging the Nihilists to action. This is supposed to be the key to the Gatschina plot.

DUBLIN has been excited over the discovery of a quantity of arms and ammunition with some dynamite in a house upon Brabazen street of that City. A list of the names of the officers of some organization were found. It is supposed to be a Fenian affair. The troubles in Killarney are growing more and more serious, and in some places the administration of government has ceased.

THE terrible fire at Vienna still occupies the public mind, and has caused a considerable effort in all large Cities to examine into the arrangements at places of public amusements, with a view to rendering them safer. The total number of victims as given by the police of Vienna and thought to be correct is 794, of which 144 have been legally identified.

IT is reported that next Spring Germany will declare war upon France in consequence of the latter's occupation of Tunis. It is likely that this is only Turkish bluster taken up by the French Radicals who have been constantly opposed to the Tunisian affair, and made the most of to bring the Goverument more into disrepute.

MEANWHILE Germany says nothing, being too much occupied with home affairs and content to let Turkey frighten France by the use of her name if it can be done. The coolness that has come between the Catholic Center and Conservative Right, upon whose union BISMARCK depended, has caused the breaking up of his majority in the Reichstag, and now the question is: What will he do next?

PERHAPS few people are aware that vessels are required to use one system of lights and signals upon the high seas and another when entering American ports and rivers. It is a most prolific method of producing collisions. In fact there could be nothing better. It is in view of this fact that Pres. ARTHUR called the attention of Congress to the revised code of "Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea," which was adopted by the leading maritime Nations in September, 1880. There is every reason why it should be at once adopted for all the waters within the jurisdiction of the United States.

THE pale of civilization and a bucket shop have no necessary connection.

REGULATING THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The discussion which has followed the introduction of Sen. GARLAND'S bill to regulate the succession to the Presidency, gives some hope of the passage of a law which will provide for all contingencies in the devolution of the Presidential office. The manner of this provision is of little consequence. Whether one of the Secretaries, or all of them, be made to come before or after the President *pro tem* of the Senate, or before or after the Speaker of the House, is of small consequence. The only problem is to designate the persons who shall grasp the reins of Government in all probable emergencies that may occur to remove the same from the hands of the men to whom they have been entrusted by the vote of the people. It is beyond the province of guess-work even to determine whether in some future catastrophe, which shall deprive the country of its duly elected President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, War, Navy, or the Interior will make a better Executive than one of the gentleman presiding over the Houses of Congress. The legal and constitutional reasons for a preference of one of these gentlemen over another are too shadowy and insubstantial to be worthy of much attention by any body but determined hairsplitters.

There is a faint hope that a cognate question of even greater interest may be dragged in on the tail of this and put in a way of settlement. We refer to the amendment of our system of electing Presidents, with a view of removing defects which have on several occasions assumed very ugly aspects.

The principal of these defects is the constitutional vagueness in regard to canvassing the vote in the presence of both Houses. It will be remembered that every essential feature of this act has been an object of strenuous controversy. The Constitution says simply:

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.

How could it be otherwise than at nearly every counting since the adoption of the Constitution men should dispute over:

1. Where does the power lie to determine what votes shall be counted?

2. Has the President of the Senate the sole right to accept or reject votes, or has he any voice, or does he have an equal voice with the Senate and House, or can they pass upon the votes without his concurrence, or can either one of them, without the concurrence of the other, determine the acceptance or rejection of any vote?

The uncertainty in which these grave questions are shrouded rarely fails to engender an acrimonious dispute at every election, and in 1876 it required the good sense and forbearance of the people to secure a peaceable solution of the questions entering into the dispute.

It is certainly not right to expose the country any longer to the terrible dangers attending this uncertainty, when effective provision can be made against it by a very simple enactment. What has stood in the way of such an enactment heretofore has been the mutual jealousy of parties. Each side felt that any propositions made by the other had some ulterior aim, embracing partisan advantage, and so resisted and defeated them.

This is not only very unpatriotic, but it is exceedingly foolish. Such are the mutations of political aspects that no man can tell whether at the next Presidential election, or at any given occurrence of that kind in the future it will be to the interest of the Democrats or Republicans to have the House or Senate, or the President of the Senate count the vote and have exclusive authority to accept or reject returns.

No better time for discussing the subject will ever be found than the present era of political good feeling and dormant partisanship. Let not this auspicious occasion, when the narrowness of our escape of the crisis of 1876 is still fresh in the memory of all, be suffered to pass unimproved.

CONSISTENCY.

Irish landlords, displeased with the workings of the Land law, have called two meetings, one to be held Thursday of this week and the other January 3d, to denounce the whole thing. Of course they feel that the cutting down of rents in the wholesale manner taken by the Commission is robbing them of their rights; but this is not all. A large number of tenants have absolutely refused to pay rents at all, at least until the judgment of the Court has been given upon their application. As it will take several years to get those adjusted which have already been presented at the present rate of procedure, it is not much wonder that the landlords deem their outlook rather gloomy. So their next step is to criticise and denounce the law which makes them in a measure powerless.

Now to be consistent, why is it not necessary for Mr. GLADSTONE to arrest these landlords for their opposition. They are taking precisely the course of the Land League, though the influences that control them are entirely different. But they are opposing the operations of the law just as PARNELL and his associates did. The latter are now in jail untried, and seem likely to stay there. The landlords are placing hindrances in the way of a peaceful operation of the law, and actually helping the Land Leaguers. There is no reason why the leaders, English noblemen though they may be, should not be punished as are PARNELL, DILLON and the hundreds of their associates who could not see in the Land law any relief for their suffering countrymen, and therefore opposed it.

PEARL READ, of New York, is one of the many women who would like a man's privileges without a man's responsibilities. She thought it would be delightful to celebrate the Fourth of July this year "just as the boys do." She accordingly cropt her hair, put on male attire, and going over into Kingston, Canada, was soon carrying a load of ardent spirits entirely too big for her gage. She acted her masculine part extremely well however, becoming as senselessly boisterous as any young male hoodlum, who, only built to carry a pint of beer, loads up with a gallon. She raised a disturbance in the streets, "just like a man," broke some windows in an equally masculine manner, was arrested just like a man, and sent to prison for two years. She has wearied of a manly career, and has disclosed her sex, and applied for pardon on account of it. We pity the poor girl when Miss ANTHONY hears of this.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Mr. BLAINE'S letter to Minister LOWELL sets forth our position on the interoceanic canal with unanswerable force, and we have no doubt that its publication now is made tentatively by the present Administration with reference to testing public feeling as to its adoption as a definite line of policy. It need have no doubt on that score. The people will support with enthusiasm a still stronger claim for our rights in the premises than is made in that document.

As Mr. BLAINE clearly shows, the Clayton Bulwer treaty puts the control of the Isthmus in the hands of the Nation having the dominant navy, in other words, of Great Britain, while the United States is debarred from raising a hand to guard interests that may be vital to us.

Self-preservation is the highest law of Nations as well as individuals. The control of the Isthmus is one of the things quite liable to become at any time necessary to our self-preservation, and we will be exceedingly short sighted and unwise, if we allow any other power to gain a position so likely at any time to become exceedingly embarrassing to us.

Even leaving out of the consideration the war aspect of the possession of the canal, no one doubts that our commercial marine will revive within a few years, and when it begins to again compete with that of England for the carrying trade of the world, and may make a great difference in its development whether the inter-oceanic canal—if one then exists—be in friendly or unfriendly hands.

But, apart from selfish reasons, it is our duty to control the canal. It is one of the responsibilities growing out of our overshadowing power in the Western hemisphere, and it would be cowardly to shirk it.

Even if a joint European guaranty were not an insult to us, and a threat to our self preservation and our commerce we could not permit it. It would never do to have the Isthmus made the foot-ball of European politics, as the neutrality of the Black Sea is. There is no telling what day a quarrel might break out among the guaranteeing powers, which might close the canal, and inflict incalculable injuries upon our commerce and our interests generally.

We are big enough to take care of the canal, it is our duty to do so, and we will.

OFFICE-SEEKING WOMEN.

Some of the papers are groaning over the fact that the epidemic of office-seeking has seized the women of the country. It is said that Washington is full of feminine applicants for all sorts of positions armed with petitions and indorsements and that there is now a hundred for one a year ago.

Beside their numbers, what is more appalling to the officials is the determination shown by the fair applicants. They absolutely will not be put off. Indefatigable in action, they appear almost omnipresent, and never give up the ship. Driven to the verge of dark despair, the Assistant Postmaster General has frantically declared that he will see none of them unless in the presence of the representatives of their districts in Congress. Whether he feels that in the masculine presence of the members he can summon courage to say no to the soft pleadings of these persistent women, or that he fears the consequences of a determined opposition to their wishes, deponent sayeth not, but certain it is that he has established a rule unheard of before in the annals of office seeking.

This change in affairs, this rush of women to the capital will be quite likely to be a strong argument for civil service reform. It is one thing for Senators, members and officials to be smiled upon and wheedled by fascinating siren lobbyists, it is another to have an avalanche of earnest women descend upon them every whit as determined as the men and even more persistent in their pursuit of office. Civil service reform will be vigorously pressed from this time forward.

GUITEAU'S INSANITY.

It is very rare that experts have agreed with the unanimity of those who have declared GUITEAU to be sane, and therefore responsible. That they have done so without the slightest reservation or manifestation of doubt or misgivings is as gratifying as it was unexpected to those who know the difficulties of a correct diagnosis of mental disorders and the well-known humane disposition of conscientious scientists to give the benefit of doubts that arise in their own minds. In other words, had there been a single reasonable basis upon which to found a claim for GUITEAU'S insanity, that claim would have been made and pressed to the issue by some of the 16 conscientious gentlemen who made the examination. That they did not do so must dispel the last doubt lingering in anyone's mind as to his responsibility, and make the rest of the trial merely formal and perfunctory. The jury has now no discretion left it. The facts of the murder and the accountability of the murderer established as far as human testimony can establish them, there is nothing left for the jury but to bide the inevitable formalities of justice with what patience it can command, and in due time render the inevitable verdict.

WHEN the United States was compelled to put forth every effort to prevent throttling by fierce enemies, the English journals raged like the heathen because occasionally an especially treasonable paper would be interfered with. But they are all dumb now as sheep in the hands of shearer, when in the presence of a relatively insignificant disturbance in Ireland the Government suppresses papers right and left, and fills the jails full of men whose only offense is in attempting to exercise the right of free speech. The London *Times* used to have much to say in denunciation of SEWARD'S "little bell," and it thought the arrest of the odious Copperhead VALLANDIGHAM "high-handed and unjustifiable," but it supports filling the jail at Kilmainham with men who, in comparison to VALLANDIGHAM, are saints in plumage of celestial purity.

OUR CHEAP BOOKS.

We are now literally flooded with orders for books from our cheap list. We, however, have facilities for mailing them promptly, and will take care of all orders as fast as received. We would suggest that all who wish books in time for Christmas, had better order at once, as titles are being exhausted every day, and the earliest orders have the best chance. See our list on second page of this paper. For a more complete list, send us a postal for book catalogue.

TRANSATLANTIC GREENBACKISM.

Men's minds, reasons, and motives, are the same every where. This is now receiving a queer illustration in the demand for "more money" arising in poverty-stricken Europe. A few years ago we had seriously diminished our National wealth by a costly and wasteful civil war. We had aggravated this diminution by an era of extravagance in which we ran deeply in debt to Europe for all manner of luxuries and high-priced follies. In fact we went in just as far in this direction as our credit would allow us. We ran in debt to each other and to Europe just as deeply as we could. When we could not get anybody to trust us any farther, we complained that the money was being locked up from us, that we must have more somehow, and that it was the Government's duty to provide us an elastic currency that could be made "adequate to the wants of trade." Fortunately the shallow brains that clamored for this specious remedy were disappointed. We had a season of enforced economy to teach us the value of wisdom in our expenditures. Then came seasons of bounteous crops, which gave us an abundance to sell to the rest of the world, which was afflicted with scarcity. Europe had to buy each year hundreds of millions of dollars worth of our grain, meats, fruits, cotton, kerosene, etc., while we contented ourselves with purchasing but little abroad. First we settled up our large foreign indebtedness incurred for silks, French wines, and Parisian luxuries prior to 1873. Then came back hundreds of millions of bonds, given in exchange for munitions of war, and railroad supplies. These exhausted, gold began to come over by the ton, and has continued until a large part of the available coin of Europe is in American vaults. The natural result is that a numerous class has developt in Europe answering to our Greenback and Fiat lunatics. There is a scarcity of "money;" there is a lack of means wherewith to purchase what they need, and they want to "expand the currency to meet the wants of trade." They are cogitating over the same vicious, half ideas that disturbed the nebulous minds of our Greenbackers, and we are promised a repetition in Great Britain and on the Continent of the same financial agitation that we went through from 1873 to 1880. The people across the water are to be pitied.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

In Postmaster General JAMES'S report are several suggestions and recommendations which will be likely to meet the cordial approval of the public. Anything that shall conduce to the convenience of the people, and at the same time be done with celerity and economy is to be desired. The improvement in the postal system within the past few years are wonderful and a half century ago would have seemed impossible of accomplishment. Could any one then when the transmission of a letter any considerable distance was a work of weeks, and the number was exceedingly small, been told that in the one year of 1881 the letters sent in the United States would reach into the billions he would have scouted the idea.

As facilities increase wants multiply. The money order system has been of the greatest benefit, but since the abolition of the fractional paper currency, something to take its place seems to be needed in order to send small amounts of money without the trouble and expense of the regular order. Something of this kind is recommended, to be confined to sums under $5. They are to be procured and paid without the usual forms of application and advice, to cost three cents instead of five, not to be duplicated if lost, the remitter taking the risk instead of the department as now. They are to be printed upon thin bank note paper from engraved plates, and of such size as to be easily sent in any ordinary letter envelope. To guard against any alteration of the amounts, the figures which represent the amount are to be punched from three columns of figures upon the right of the order, representing dollars, dimes and cents.

Whether this suggestion will be acted upon or not remains to be seen, but it would certainly be a great convenience to the public.

RUSSIAN HATE OF JEWS.

It is somewhat difficult for citizens here to understand why the Jews are so hated in Russia that any reference to them in Pres. ARTHUR'S message should arouse such a tempest of indignation as it seems to have done. He simply gives notice to the Government of Russia that the United States proposes to protect its citizens whether they are Hebrews or Gentiles, referring of course to the treatment those Americans received in St. Petersburg when it was discovered that they belonged to the hated class.

The fact is that in many of the larger towns, as well as the smaller, the Jews monopolize the business and make the money. The average Russian is a slow, pig headed sort of a fellow, who is no match for the quick-witted Israelite. While he is thinking whether it is best to make a movement, the latter moves. The Russian, discontented at heart, sees the wealth of the country rapidly absorbed by an alien race without any power to prevent it. The unreasoning hate of the lower classes becomes a blind prejudice with the upper, so that even in cases of such mobs as those of the past Summer, the rioters have no great reason to fear the consequences. It is this bitter feeling which dictated that attack upon the President in the *Novoe Kremya* of which the BLADE made editorial mention a day or two ago. Even the traditional friendship of Russia for the United States, could not endure the strain of American sympathy for Jews. It is not in the least likely that such outbursts will have any effect upon the policy of this country, of looking after its own citizens in foreign countries even when the citizen is a Jew and the country Russia.

QUEEN VICTORIA will probably no be well provided for for the rest of her days. This will be good news to those who have had apprehensions that she might come to want in her old age. One who has done so much good to her fellow beings ought to be well cared for, especially when she has been left a lone widow. The new addition to her somewhat scanty and precarious income is to come through the publication of a collection of music composed by her late husband, upon which she is to be paid a royalty. Thus is virtue rewarded.

DON'T GIVE UP.

Some well-defined purpose or pursuit in life which excites interest and keeps energy and enthusiasm engaged in the pursuit of success is the surest defense against the advance of old age. It is always a great mistake when a man gives up all of the business pursuits of a lifetime to devote himself to pleasure, or to taking comfort in his declining years, as he is apt to say. His entire freedom from care which he first enjoys as a novelty, soon palls, and the days drag wearily on until he lays down the burden of an existence which has grown too wearisome for endurance. He has too much leisure. The transactions of the every day business world have lost their interest because he has no personal share in them. He is outside of everything which once gave zest and piquancy to the passing hours, even if vexation and sometimes exasperation came also. This entire change of habit and loss of absorbing occupation often brings depression and actually shortens life. To gradually lighten care as the infirmities of age creep on is well; to give it up entirely is for most men to commit a kind of suicide.

Woman usually suffer from this cause less than men, perhaps because absorbing cares naturally diminish with the growth and independence of their children and they live more in them and their anxieties, pleasures and occupations, than in anything that is brought to them individually. And yet the giving up of all personal interest and responsibilities does not conduce to the prolongation of their lives, or the preservation of their youthful feelings, but the contrary. MYRA CLARK GAINES is a good example of what an absorbing pursuit can do for a woman. She has been fighting for what she deems her rights for over 46 years, and now at a time when to most people the

Last scene of all
That ends this strange, eventful history,
Is second childishness, and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything,

she is as bright and lively as a maiden of 16, with a merry, ringing, heartsome laugh, which has in it much of the buoyancy and enthusiasm of youth. No doubt temperament has something to do with this wonderful self preservation, but the possession of an earnest purpose in whose ultimate fulfillment she has an abounding faith has far more.

The moral of this is that it is a sorry thing for people to lay themselves upon a shelf while there is no necessity through the delusive idea that thus they will purchase a peaceful content. Harassing anxieties and overwork should be avoided when old age appears in the near future. Great drafts upon the nervous system are sometimes fatal, but no more so than the feeling that one's usefulness in this world is over and there is nothing else to be done but eat, sleep, and die.

INCREASE OF LUXURY.

A good many things show the swift increase of wealth in this country and the greater indulgence in the luxuries that belong to the highest classes of the Old World, as compared with a short decade ago. But rich appointments are not confined here to aristocratic families who can trace back a long line of noble or opulent ancestors. Those who began life in the most meagre way are quite as likely to be surrounded by what can only be possessed by wealth or inheritance, as the heirs to an honored name.

Perhaps there is nothing which shows the change from the simple tastes of the past, more than the art craze that has convulsed the country from one side to the other. It is not long since pictures in the large majority of homes were the exception and not the rule. Even the people who could well afford the decoration, who had large houses handsomely fitted up, seemed to think indulgence in it a folly and almost bare walls attested to the feeling. The multiplicity of chromos, engravings, water color paintings, etc., which can be bought for small sums show the change which has crept over the land, while the sums spent in more pretentious oil paintings bear witness to the same thing. In fact it is becoming everywhere known that the most liberal patrons of art in the world are rich Americans, and while a few years ago in the whole country there were not a half dozen picture buyers of note, now in New York City alone are more than 250 houses, each of which contains over $100,000 worth of pictures, to say nothing of statuary, carvings, etc.

So much in regard to art. The change has effected much good, for it has given an art impetus to the workers in that field that promises productions in the future of great excellence, and aroused to effort a great army who find in their work in that direction an interest which alters an aimless, restless life into a busy happy one. It does not matter if the outcome is often hideous and a shock to artist eyes. The doing has accomplished an excellent purpose.

Another evidence of the increase of wealth and luxury is the great extravagance in dress, which has become almost appalling. Fabulous sums are expended upon a single article, and the complete wardrobe of a rich society belle represents what would once have been considered a large fortune. And these large expenditures are by no means confined to jewels and laces, but to other things manufactured with no regard to time, material or trouble. Ornamental prices for the front of a dress come as high as $1,000; sets of garniture made of beads and hand embroidery, cost $250, and trimmings of fringes are $30 and $40 a yard. And these things are not rare and exceptional, but find a ready market in the large cities.

This extravagance will lead to a sort of caste in dress which has never in any degree prevailed here, and it is only a greater broadening of the line which is separating wealth and labor. In one way this might work good. It would have a tendency to check the straining after appearances which has been the ruin of many a household. In other ways it is an unmitigated evil, for it helps to knock down and destroy that republican simplicity and equality which was the boast of our forefathers.

GUITEAU has a dose of flattery for every witness as he comes upon the stand, and another dose, or a tirade of abuse according to the nature of the testimony as he goes off. The trick is very transparent.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We are having an immense sale of this handsomely illustrated book, a full description of which will be found on the 5th page of this issue. We mail this book postpaid for only $1.25, former price $3. It is the best book for a Christmas present now in our stock, and a copy should be in every family.

GATH has been studying the political field for 1884, and finds little to comfort the Democracy. Nothing short of a great business panic can give it any chance. Next to this "the main hold of the Democrats for the next President is the hope of a schism among the Republicans. If Pres. ARTHUR possesses any knowledge of human nature and of the country, and does not excite himself on the subject of a second term, he can steadily decrease the Democratic prospects of a straight-out success. There is a little idea afloat in New York that he is in favor of running Mr. ROBERTSON for Governor next time. I should think that would be eminently wise, and it would mold the party in this State into one body, and probably make it unanimous for ARTHUR'S re-election. The trouble in the Republican party is two-fold. First, the dominion of revengeful bosses, and second, the want of new moral purposes in the party. The spirit of CROMWELL has always animated the Republican party—a passion for material and moral warfare and dominion. The Democracy is weak because it makes no pretensions on that head. Thousands of Republicans are dissatisfied with the moral supineness of their party; but when they look over to the other side they see no reason to desert."

TO say that EDMUND C. STEDMAN has written a tribute to the late Dr. HOLLAND, is to imply that it is something exceedingly graceful and appropriate. Naught else comes from the pen of one who has sung himself into a lasting place in the hearts of the American people. This little remembrance of his beloved friend, in the *Century Magazine* for December, is the most genuinely loving and touching of all that has been said of our departed teacher.

J. G. H.

"Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."
—HOR., CARM. I, 24.

Who knew him, loved him. His the longing heart
For what his youth had missed, his manhood knew.
The haunts of Song, the fellowship of Art,—
And all their kin he strove to make his own.

But his the good, true heart not thus content;
The words that fireside groups at eve repeat
He spoke, or sang; and far his sayings went,
And simple households found his music sweet.

So Heaven was kind and gave him naught to grieve.
Among his loved he woke at morn from rest,—
One smile—one pang—and gained bestmes his leave,
Ere Strength had lost its use, or Life its zest.

IT is said that nearly all of the principal preachers in New York City are foreigners. In a country like this, where brilliant men are many, men who are fully equal in every way to those of any other land this seems strange, but it doubtless grows out of that restless desire for novelty which has taken possession of the people and is one of the characteristics of the age, and which operates as strongly in the direction of religion as in any other. Then, too, there is an idea among the *nouveaux riches* that everything that is worth having is produced in Europe. To be satisfied with aught American is to argue lack of taste. But it hardly seems possible that this feeling can be carried so far as to cause them to import their ministers as they import their pictures. Yet there must be an idea that there is no intellect in the United States quite up to their standard or the facts would not be as they are.

ACTING Assistant Hospital Steward HENRY H FRANKLIN of the First Cavalry, was indiscreet enough to write a letter to the New York *Witness*, advising all respectable young men to keep out of the army, as it is a world of iniquity, spreading vice and crime all around it; that the men are deep in depravity, vice, degradation, and shame, that every precaution is taken to hinder men from attending divine service, the chaplains being worthless men and the whole army was rotten to the core. A court martial has just sentenced him to seven months hard labor for the offense, and to lose $10 a month of his pay during that time. Gen. MILES has approved the sentence. Writing for the newspapers seems to be as unpleasant business in the army now as in War times.

THE father of the Princess of Waldeck, who is to be Prince LEOPOLD'S bride, is another highly talented taxeater. He squeezes $350,000 a year for his personal use, out of the 50,000 toiling peasants who make up the number of his subjects. By a little imagination it will be seen that after the poor tiller of the thin soil on the Waldeck hills pays $7 a year for himself, wife and each of his children, that his Prince may dress in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day, he has only left for himself and his very black bread and very thin beer.

THE rapacity of lawyers has received a fresh illustration in the contest over the will of E P. CHRISTY, the negro minstrel. He left a property valued at $200,000, but it has all gone—except a few thousand dollars, into the capacious pockets of the attorneys. This is the usual thing in the East, and the extortions of the lawyers are becoming so unbearable as to make a revolution threatened

They are telling wonderful stories of the richness of the gold mines in Spottsylvania County, Va. These have been worked since 1809, and as high as $100,000 have been taken out of an area of three feet. The war put an end to mining, which some Northern capitalists now propose to resume.

THERE is a horrible scandal that Speaker KEIFER says is either and neither. We think that the Committee of Investigation which should be appointed immediately, will find that this is untrue. Nothing shows imperfection of early education so surely as this silly affectation, which has not a single leg—either etymology or analogy—to stand upon.

PRES. ARTHUR has announced that he intends to have Saturday and Sunday to himself, and will receive no calls upon those days. Now if he will only maintain this arrangement he will confer a lasting obligation upon his successors. There is no reason why a President should not belong to himself two days in the week.

WHAT is the reason that when money is tight, nearly everybody lax enough of it?

OUR REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

The edition of the Revised New Testament, which we are mailing postpaid for one dollar, is going very fast, and we shall have no more of them after the present edition is closed out. Every family should have a copy, and for the money, the edition we are selling is the best.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The condition of the cotton crop, as reported for December, is lower than for any season since 1866. Indications point to a crop of about 4,800,000 bales.——Four men were drowned while crossing the river in a skiff at Charleston, W. Va.——Rosin & Co., Baltimore, have failed for $500,000.——Freight rates have been reduced between Chicago and Eastern points.——The vote on the license question in Boston was two to one in favor of license. The Republicans carried the City.——It is stated that Vanderbilt will soon retire from active business.——Rid Ilebarger received the Readjuster nomination for Senator, without opposition.——The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has dissolved the injunction restraining the sale of the Sprague estate.——The Star Route cases, it is said, will be vigorously prosecuted by Attorney General Brewster.——A new National bank, with a capital stock of $300,000, has been organized at Dayton, O.——Burke, arrested in Buffalo on suspicion of being concerned in the Cleveland bond robbery, has been taken to New York, to answer to a charge of burglary.——It is said that some early action will be taken to relieve the United States Supreme Court from the accumulation of business. The relief will probably take the form of a commission to try certain cases.——Ex-Sec. Blaine has declined the invitation to deliver the eulogy on Garfield before Congress.——Up to the adjournment of the Senate and House Saturday, there had been introduced 592 bills and 16 joint resolution; in the House 1,613 bills and several joint resolutions.——Dr. Carver was the victor in the shooting match in London, killing 64 out of 100 pigeons, the highest score against him being 56.——A gentleman named Goettell, an Austrian by birth, but a naturalized American, gave $62,500 to the relief of the sufferers of the Vienna theater fire. The total number of deaths is placed at 794.——The dams on the Oran Railway, near Algiers, burst and flooded the country; 400 persons reported drowned.——Bishop McQuade, in a sermon in Rochester, declared against the Land League agitation in Ireland.——Ben Lynch, of Putnam County, Ind., was brutally murdered by his two step-sons. The murderers are in jail.——At a mining camp 20 miles from Leadville a vigilance committee pursued a party of desperadoes and riddled them with bullets. All gamblers were ordered to quit the place within 24 hours.——Forty lives were lost by explosion in a colliery at Bolton, Eng.——The Western Brewers' Association of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, Toledo and Cincinnati, have fixed the price of lager at $5 a barrel, or $2 a keg, and will fine any brewer selling below that figure.——The bridge from Brooklyn to New York has been completed for passenger traffic, but it will take another year at least to finish it. It is the greatest bridge in the world.——The Executive Committee appointed by the Irish American Convention at Chicago has prepared for distribution an appeal to the friends of Ireland in America, calling for subscriptions of money to be sent the suffering people in Ireland.——Milwaukee reports the establishment of 50 new manufactories within the year.——It is denied that the Holy Father consulted the Bishops who were at the canonization services at Rome relative to his leaving the Vatican.——It is believed that the balloon on which Mr. Powell, M. P., embarked from Bridport, Eng., was seen Friday by a custom-house officer between Santander and Bilbao, on the northern coast of Spain. It was then carried out to sea.——Small-pox is sweeping off the Indians of Northern Michigan, 20 having died out of the tribe located near Northport. The quarantine establishment cut off all medical aid, and a Catholic priest gave up his life in battling for the red man.——Dr. Farrington, of the United States Pleuro-pneumonia Commission, after inspecting the cattle at all the dairies and distilleries in and around Cincinnati during the past 10 days, finds no trace of pleuro-pneumonia among them.——In the past 90 years the Government has paid $597,800,615.19 for pensions.——Since the organization of the Government this people have consributed $193,672,699.39 to the Indians.——Herbert Gladstone, jr., after a tour in Ireland, thinks the reports of the situation there much exaggerated. He says arrests have produced a remarkable impression; that more coercion is not needed; that the "no rent" movement is not deep-rooted, and is only kept up by intimidation.——An experimental shipment of 10 tons of beef was made from San Antonio, Monday, in refrigerator-cars to be placed on board a vessel at New York for Paris.——A loss of $70,000 was incurred and 400 men were thrown out of work by the burning of the

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Christmas Decorations—Brilliant Illuminations—Streets Thronged Day and Night—People in Search of Christmas Presents.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1881.

Monday morning came, and at an early hour the sidewalks were filled with people anxious to get the first look at the beautiful treat promised them. The curtain rose, the gazing crowd were filled with admiration at the beautiful tableaux before them. Months of preparation had been devoted to it, and the result is a brilliant success. The picture is in two parts—an indoor and an outdoor scene. In the former a child lies sleeping in a prettily furnished room, supposed to be dreaming of Christmas. The stockings are hung on the mantel, ready for Santa Claus. The furniture and draperies are in keeping with the design, and all is bright and joyous. In the second the scene is wintry enough. On an elevation is a house brilliantly lighted; below a nearly ice-bound waterfall, the trees are covered with ice and snow; in the distance can be seen the village spires and the roofs of the houses. And such a jolly Santa Claus as there is peering in at the window. The face was modeled for the occasion and beams with kindness. The reindeer have hold of the sleigh in which are the gifts of every kind. The display eclipses all former exhibitions made by this house. It attracts crowds from many miles. The scene viewed by the rays of the electric light is indescribable.

ABOUT THE SOLDIER FAIR.

Scarcely had the doors of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association closed when they were again opened to make preparation for the Soldiers' Home Bazaar. The Soldiers' Home was dedicated last June, but it has not been opened as the funds were all expended in the purchase of the property. The public being appealed to, the ladies went to work heart and soul and the Bazaar, which was opened on Wednesday is the result of their labors. The opening exercises were enthusiastically received by an immense audience. No fair ever held in Boston has ever equaled this in attractiveness. The immense hall has the appearance of a tented field. White tents are placed around the balconies and the sides of the hall. Evergreens fill the spaces. In the center is the band stand with handsome marquees of striped canoes on either side. In front of the tents and in the marquees are the tables filled with beautiful articles, the work of many months. These are the usual attractive articles, besides many of new and valuable designs. In the center is a table, conspicuous for elegant hand work embroideries. Among the articles worthy of mention is a quilt of 50 squares of linen. In each square is embroidered a flower from nature, each one being different. The squares are caught together by Irish lace, the quilt is trimmed with the same material and lined with blue silk. There is also a beautiful cream satin screen embroidered with marigolds.

An interesting feature of the bazaar is the New England log cabin of one hundred years ago. The roof and trees have the appearance of being covered with snow. Upon entering, the first thing that attracts the attention is the immense fireplace, with the blazing logs, the crane with its pots and kettles; the settees or benches in front; strings of dried apples, peppers and crook-necked squashes hang upon the rafters. The spinning wheel is in the corner, and the attendants are dressed in the old-fashioned costumes are sitting by the side of the quilting frame. There are many articles in the cabin more than one hundred years old. Every day there is a New England dinner served in the old New England style.

DECORATIONS FOR THE HOUSE.

Fans, fan shaped branches of peacock and other feathers are placed upon the walls, over or under pictures, over and between windows as the taste may dictate. The panels of the doors are scarcely visible now-a-days as they are covered by hand work of every material. A home is not now considered furnished without a screen; these are made of various materials. Satin hand painted or embroidered, plush with flowers and other designs in Kensington stitch, Momie cloth and felt with applique; flowers, Japanese figures, birds and other designs cut and applied to soft material will make pretty screens and are easily made. A pretty design for one in the cross stitch embroidery is a scroll of wood colors enclosing a bouquet of flowers. Piano cloths are made of felt and momie cloths and are either embroidered in one corner with bouquets of bright flowers or have the applique work. Sofa pillows and tidies are usually made of plush or satin but there are very pretty ones of linen and figures in the outline embroidery. A tasteful design is Maud Muller raking hay, another a sage-berdess with a crook, and still another a dancing girl with a tambourine. The old wooden bread bowl is being brought from the kitchen gilded and painted with flowers and placed upon the top of the book-case or etagere. Tapestry painting is being revived. Beautiful imitations can be made of tapestry work on frames. A pretty design for a toilet mat or splasher is a group in outline of cupids bathing. The little fellows are dashing about beneath the trees, while the bath is so crowded that some tumble out in the greatest disorder; others are hung up to dry.

Another is a design "At the Sea Shore.' Little fellows are rushing into the waves, others are standing, hesitating before making their first venture.

Toilet bags are made of cheese cloth, Turkish toweling or red Turkey red, trimmed with braid, ribbon or embroidered.

A very useful and inexpensive article is the bed spread made of cheese cloth, tacked with bright colors. They are also ornamented by applying chintz figures.

APRONS.

Useful and pretty aprons are made of muslin trimmed with lace, or ruffles of the same material. Turn up the hem of the ruffle and work a vine across, in the feather stitch (which is very simple) with a bright worsted. A vine at the top of the ruffle improves it very much. Finish the pockets with bows of ribbons the color of the worsted. Plain white linen aprons are made with two or three rows of tape trimming formed in wheels, let on and pinned across the bottom. The pockets are formed entirely of the wheels. A new design for an apron, and which is very pretty, is to take a towel, trace out the pattern on the border and work it in outline. One end must be worked on one side, the other end on the opposite side, then fold over, so that the fringe will come to the top of the embroidery. Run a tack across the towel, draw through a ribbon, and you have as novel an apron as one could desire. Black silk aprons are very much worn, embroidered in corners and pockets, also trimmed with white or black lace. Pongee aprons are made in the same style.

FOR CHILDREN.

Flannels, cashmeres, soft twilled woolens and plaids, are materials mostly used for school girls. These come in all colors, but the new shade of blue, sage green and olive are the most fashionable. Durable dresses of flannel are made with box plaited basques or hunting jacket, the edges stitched or trimmed with braid and the skirt with a plaited ruffle. A very pretty way of making a flannel dress is to work the edge of the over skirt all around with zephyr worsted; have the edge stamped a pretty sized scallop, with a marguerite in each, or a vine above. It has the appearance of an imported dress, and yet is quite inexpensive. The edge of the hunting jackets as well as sleeves, pockets and collar, should be finished in the same manner. Jackets of red cloth and plush trimmed with gold military braid and buttons are also worn by young girls.

FOR YOUNGER CHILDREN.

Foulards, mulls, and surah or other soft material are made in the Greenaway style, a loose blouse gathered at the top upon a deep square yoke, and trimmed around the bottom with a gathered flounce. A sash may be worn with this but it is tied above the waist.

MOTHER HUBBARD COLLARS.

for the little ones are made of two rows of open work embroidery. The first row consists of the open work fitted in this manner: Have a binding the size required, cut the material close to the open work, fit it to the binding by laying the under row straight, leaving enough on each end of the binding to draw up the lower piece so as to make the ends straight, then lay the top insertion plaits to fit the neck; the lower strip should have cambric enough to shir four or five times, sew it on upper piece, press the embroidery inside plaits, and bring up the ends to the binding. These are very pretty and can be easily made by any one. Outside garments are made for the little ones in the Mother Hubbard styles. More sensible bonnets are worn and the tiny faces look smaller in the beaver and plush poke.

RHODO.

NURSERY—Use Pond's Extract Toilet Soap. It is delightful.

We call the attention of our readers to the announcement of J. W. Richardson & Co., who offer a set of Initial Sleeve Buttons and a Rolled Gold Collar Button for only 65 cents. Read their advertisement.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Public Business in Congress—More Funding—Gen. Grant and the Army—Presidential Disability—The New Secretary of State—The New Senator from Virginia—The American Bar in this City—Adjournment for the Holidays—Fractional Currency—Death of John W. Forney—The Postmaster General and Postal Savings Banks.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1881.

Congress appears to have got down to the hard-pan of regular business much earlier than usual. The committees for the House are not yet arranged, but the presentation of bills in both Houses is unusually large, running up to 750 in the House and about half that in the Senate, and some of the most important of them are already under discussion. In the Senate Mr. Sherman's three per cent. funding bill has made rapid progress, and all the indications point to a favorable report and an early passage through the Senate. But you will observe that Mr. Randall, in the House, proposes to antagonize it by a Democratic bill, which will be pushed with his usual energy, and which he hopes to pass through the House. The Democrats were so completely outwitted by Mr. Windom's scheme for "continuance" that they would like, above all things, to circumvent the proposed measure of Mr. Sherman. It will be remembered that at the last session they got up a bill which was admirably adapted to prevent refunding and that it was met with a death blow from the Presidential veto. Then, instead of turning their attention to so practical measure, they threw themselves back on their dignity and refused to do anything, though they well knew that it nothing was done the result would be a loss to the country of some 13 millions per annum. The mischief which they thus deliberately courted was skillfully avoided by the "continuance" plan of the Secretary of the Treasury who won the applause of the whole country for breaking through the Democratic deadlock and continuing the bonds at 2½ per cent. These things are remembered by the Democratic leaders, and hence the effort to head off the Republicans by a counter measure.

The bill of Gen. Logan for restoring Ex-President Grant to the Army and placing him on the retired list is again before the Senate and the Committee have agreed by a party vote to report it for adoption. This looks as if the Democrats were preparing to oppose it, in which case it may meet the fate that it met before, as there are some Republicans who remember the great fight in the Chicago Convention.

Another subject already before the Senate, and which is likely to call out a long debate, is the "disability" question started during the illness of the late President. It is certainly necessary that the disability clause in the Constitution should be more accurately defined, and this attempt to do it will meet with the approbation of the country. The clear head of Sen. Edmunds is already at work on the problem.

The new Cabinet comes together slowly, piece by piece; but no one need complain if the work should prove to be strong in proportion to the time taken. The appointment of Mr. Frelinghuysen as Secretary of State was expected, and, therefore, makes no sensation; but the country concedes the wisdom and propriety of the choice. Mr. Frelinghuysen has been Senator and is known as a scholarly, well read statesman of agreeable deportment and great strength of character. His family is one of the "landmarks" of the Nation. Frederick Frelinghuysen was a member of the old Continental Congress when only 22 years old. He was also a Captain in the Revolutionary Army and was in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth. He was a Senator in Congress from 1793 to 1796. His son Frederick was the famous Whig leader, who ran on the ticket with Henry Clay as candidate for Vice President. He was Attorney General of New Jersey, a Senator in Congress, Chancellor of the University of New York, President of Rutger's College at New Brunswick, President of the American Temperance Union, the American Tract Society, the American Bible Society, the American Board of Foreign Missions, etc. The new Secretary of State is the adopted son (nephew in fact) of this illustrious statesman, and is walking very much in the steps of his distinguished relative and leader.

The most important event in Virginia politics is what was long since foreshadowed in this correspondence—the nomination of H. H. Riddleberger for the Senate of the United States. This appears to be a very important movement, as the effect must be to consolidate the coalition into a regular party which must virtually be the administration party of the State. You will notice that he had the united support of the Republicans and that great pride is felt in his election. But he does not profess to be anything else than a Democrat. He was in the Confederate army all through the war, commanding a private and rising as a Captain of cavalry. After the war he published a Democratic paper in Shenandoah County and in the meantime studied law, rising rapidly in his profession. He is a fluent, effective speaker and was very influential in the late election. After being chosen Prosecutor for his County he was elected to the State Legislature—first to the House and then to the Senate. He was the candidate of the Republicans at the extra session of the United States Senate, for Sergeant-at-Arms. As he was known to be the choice of Mahone the Democrats poured on him every species of abuse and contempt and he was defeated by the dead-lock which they maintained for that purpose. He now goes there, not as the servant of the Senate, but as the equal of those who undertook to crush him. How he will bear himself in so high a place and surrounded by so much learning and ability remains to be seen. But as he is only about 40 years old there is still a large chance for him to grow.

An important meeting of the American Bar Association was held in this City last evening. The object is to devise some method, to recommend to Congress, for relieving the supreme Court of some portion of its overburdened calendar. The following distinguished names are mentioned as composing the counsel: Clarkson N. Potter, of New York; Henry Hitchcock, of Missouri; Alex. P. Lawton, of Georgia; Rufus King, of Ohio; John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; Richard T. Merrick, of Washing on; Courtland Parker, of New Jersey, and Charles S. Bradley, of Rhode Island.

The talk at the Capitol in regard to the usual Christmas holiday is that the two Houses will adjourn on Wednesday or Thursday next, to come together again about the middle of the first week in January. It seems a pity to interrupt the current of business so soon; but members seem to think that they have got a long session before them, and that it is best to "get a good rest."

A curious and interesting fact stated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report to Congress, is that there are $15,000,000 of fractional currency, (5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 cent notes), which have never been presented for redemption. It seems incredible that so large a sum in these small notes could have been lost in 20 years; but such seems to be the case, and the Secretary asks for the passage of an act to credit it as so much money paid on the National debt.

The death of John W. Forney makes quite a sensation in this City, where he was so long a journalist and so well known. Thirty-five years ago, when the writer was connected with the press of New Jersey, Forney was a young man just rising to his great distinction as a journalist. He was then the editor of the *Pennsylvanian* and I was frequently in his editorial room. He was a rapid writer, of large reading, and full of all manner of political information, which he knew how to use with great skill and effect. During the war and for some years later his residence was in this City, and his two papers—one here and the other in Philadelphia—had great influence in shaping public affairs. He came over to the Republican party—probably from no deep political convictions, but from dissatisfaction with the Buchanan administration, and became he saw that it made become the winning side. He was never, however, really at his ease with many of his fellows, and it was no surprise to me when he found an excuse in his old age for going back to the associations of his youth. But his service to the country before and during the war can hardly be overrated. He was in a position to have great influence and he wielded it skilfully and ably for the right. As a journalist he must rank with Greeley, Raymond, Bennett, and James Watson Webb.

The Postmaster General does not remain to see the end of the Star Route cases. His resignation is to be regretted also for other reasons. He was making some needful reforms in his office and some of the changes which he recommended were decidedly in the line of progress. The matter of Postal Savings Banks, which he recommends and which works so well in England, would be much more useful here. In a country so vast as ours, many portions of which are far from banks and Cities, a system for postal savings would be a convenience and an advantage which, beforehand, can hardly be fully estimated. The mere fact of its security would be sure to bring it into general use and all the advantages would not be on one side. The postal order system, now so popular, seems to be less a public benefit, but it is at once a convenience and a source of revenue. So, also, and much more, would be a system for postal savings.

BUCKEYE.

FLORIDA.

Effect of the Climate on Invalids—Work of the United States Sanitary Commission, Etc.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

The health of Florida seems to be a subject of more doubt than any other matter appertaining to the State. From a summary of climate already given, it must be seen that for pulmonary and bronchial affections, catarrh, neuralgia and also the ill-and aches incident to advanced age or delicate constitutions, a climate at once balmy and equable cannot be otherwise than salutary. Statistics prove, that, although a large territory sends its invalids here to live or die, the death-rate is less in Florida than any other State of the Union. It seems wrong for physicians at the North to send patients here who are in the very last stages of consumption, only to die away from home friends and home comforts. Yet many do so. Every Winter poor invalids are brought, who, with their small stock of vitality exhausted by the journey) only linger for a few days to be then taken back in their coffins to mourning friends at home. Equally futile are the hopes of those who, thoroughly understanding themselves to be the subjects of

PULMONARY OR BRONCHIAL DISEASE

come, only to spend a few months of each Winter here, returning North in April or May, and remaining there until November or December. Such a course, may in some instances, prolong life for a short time but can affect no permanent cure. My belief is—confirmed by the expressed opinion of good physicians—that nothing short of a continuous residence in a warm climate for three or four years at least, will afford any lasting benefit to one afflicted with either lung or throat disease; and that even after such a length of time, a change to the North, would be dangerous, unless for a short visit undertaken during the warm months of Summer. In writing upon this subject, I am reminded of a case in point, and have known of so many similar ones, since our residence here that it seems to me this matter cannot be too strongly urged. The young man referred to came here last Fall, with only one lung, remaining throughout the Winter and Spring. He became so much better, feeling like himself once more, as he said, that against the remonstrances of friends, he insisted upon going back to his home at the North. But alas for the folly of such a course! He has now returned again, apparently to die—debilitated to the last degree, his case seems utterly hopeless. He is fighting death bravely however, and expects the climate to perform a miracle in his favor. Let us hope his faith may be rewarded, and that a long life in the "land of flowers" may yet be his portion.

There is a great deal written in regard to general health in the State of Florida—and most of so contradictory a character, that the Forthern reader may well be puzzled to determine whether here may be found the

SANITARIUM OF THE WORLD,

or whether, on the contrary, any but consumptives, native Florid ans and colored people can live in the State at all and enjoy comfortable health. A decision either way would be wrong—there is much to be said on both sides, and many causes to produce difference of opinion. Many diseases prevalent almost throughout the United States are unknown here. Among such may be enumerated that dreaded scourge diphtheria, also scarlet fever, sun stroke and hydrophobia; of all these it is boldly claimed that not a case has ever been known in the State. Typhoid fevers, pneumonia, croup, catarrh and quinsy are of

EXTREMELY RARE OCCURRENCE,

the chance of having any of them in Florida, as compared with the chances in Northern states, may be fairly set down as one to 100. Measles and whooping-cough, when brought here by our Northern visitors (we never have them otherwise) are so much modified in character by our soft and balmy air as to be very little dreaded by our people. Our immunity from all such diseases would certainly be sufficient reason for insisting that we have the most healthful climate which the sun shines upon; and undoubtedly such is the opinion of those, who having suffered from some of the diseases mentioned are here enjoying entire relief from even the dread of their return. But there is another side to the picture. Florida is a malarious country—not by any means the worst in the world, but it is malarious and those persons who are subject to

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS

in a lengthened residence here would be obliged to use constant care to escape them. There are of course, great differences in this respect in different portions of the State; also much difference in localities even in the same neighborhood, and as a consequence the stranger (who comes to make a home) will hear almost as many statements as there are different persons to make them. Should a friend informing him that if he lives in Florida, he must expect "chills and fever" as his normal condition; others, that he need never "shake" if he will only locate in this place or that, but generally *all* informants will agree in declaring *his or her* own particular neighborhood to be clearer from malarious influences than any other place in the State. Amid all this conflicting testimony, the new-comer may comfort himself with the fact that, although it is necessary in this country to guard against a tendency to bilious complaints, they are not here of a fatal character, and further, that if one will use care in selecting the location of his home, then live with due regard to the laws of hygiene, it is quite possible to remain here, and live to a good old age,

WITHOUT EVER HAVING THE SYMPTOMS

of a "chill." Still, as it has been with the first settlers almost throughout the United States, so it undoubtedly will be with those who come to this State. Many will suffer more or less from the effects of malaria. The average settler will pay no more regard to the laws governing health here, than in other portions of the country.

Indeed the tendency is the reverse—and I know of no place in the world, where people are so absolutely

RECKLESS OF ALL HYGIENIC RULES

in methods of living, as in Florida. There are many reasons why this is, and probably will continue to be so. The mildness of the climate renders a tight house unnecessary—excepting a few days in the year—consequently the new settler is quite likely not to have one, and as a result, himself and family will be very uncomfortable, to say the least, for those few cold days. Upon observing the habits of the average native, the immigrant will notice that they pay not the slightest regard to the weather, warm or cold, wet or dry all seems the same to them! They wear the same clothes Winter and Summer, work right along in the rain; wet feet do not trouble them (in fact they cut holes in their shoes, when new, "to let the water run out"), live in open houses, where the cracks between the logs are large enough to answer the purpose of evidence a glass window is seldom seen in even the genuine "cracker" building), get their water for drinking and cooking purposes from some creek or hole dug in the ground "handy by," and may frequently be seen, when going through the country, stopping to drink from any brook, or even the margin of a swamp. Upon inquiry, one will find that these people have followed the same course all their lives, that they believe it to be quite the correct way, and that children born, grown to manhood and womanhood, following the same regime to old age without experiencing any apparent ill effects. Their diet, in the meantime, being the stereotyped "hog and hominy," varied by sweet potatos. What wonder, then, if the new comer finds his

PHILOSOPHY SOMEWHAT SHAKEN,

and arrives at the conclusion that where a large majority of the people live year after year, half clothed, half housed, half fed, and drink the water indiscriminately as the beasts of the field, taking no trouble whatever to guard against bad weather, and enjoying good health all the while, there can be no particular need that *he* should enforce strict hygenic measures in short, the effect of such example is, that the new settler falls into much the same course, in many respects, as the native. He will not quite descend to their level in the matter of clothes or diet; neither will he be content without a somewhat better house than the average "cracker" residence; but he will soon grow utterly indifferent as to rainy weather or dry feet; and in riding through the woods, he will quite likely find himself stopping to quench his thirst from any creek or pond on his way, and ready to give good and sufficient reasons why such things are

NOT PREJUDICIAL TO HEALTH

in the wonderful climate of Florida. Of course, he will sooner or later pay the penalty for all this, and that penalty will be chills and fever. They are light, however, very soon broken, and the settler "guesses" he would have had them just the same, had he used every precaution; others do who are careful of health, and, upon the whole, he is inclined to think one way, just the same as the other.

Florida has a wonderful climate, and no rules, governing in other places, are at all applicable here. One thing is certain that people live and grow old in Florida, with a constant disregard of all Nature's laws, which in any Northern country would result in death, swift and certain.

Not all Floridians are of the class described. There are native families here as much advanced in all things which go to constitute an enlightened people as can be found in the world, and these are all grades between the two extremes; but the first mentioned class largely predominate, or at least, those but little above them; and so they are the people most often met, and withal the class which the

NEWCOMER DEEMS PRUNE TO CONSULT

in his search after knowledge; they without doubt, exert a large influence. One fact, however, but to look at the two, is sure to cure for one's comfort in Florida as elsewhere. It is in the lower or "cracker" element where is seen the typical Floridian. He is lank and sallow, without apparent development of muscle and with an appearance of looseness about the joints, painfully suggestive of a general and instantaneous dropping to pieces like the "Deacon's one-hoss shay." But appearances are often deceitful, and that same dilapidated looking individual is probably capable of hard and long continued exertion, for the genus "cracker" is usually "tough as a pine knot," chills and fever notwithstanding.

The better class of Floridians look like other well-to-do people, being, as a rule, quite as robust in person and fresh of face as the average Northern man or woman. Unfortunately, however, the tendency is to judge of the effect of climate upon a people by the worst specimens seen, and where the worst are in the majority, as here, one could hardly expect to be otherwise judged.

I believe Northern people generally suppose all residents of Florida to become sallow and lean, no matter how blooming in appearance they may have been upon entering the State, and a frequent subject of merriment in our family, is the surprise of new comers upon being told that we have spent Winter and Summer here for the past five years. The usual exclamation is, "Why, you look as though you had just come from the North!" There are many inquiries from anxious correspondents at the North, in regard to yellow fever. The history of this disease in the portions of Florida at present interesting to immigrants is quickly told. Jacksonville has, in its time, had two visitations from yellow fever. The first, 24 years ago, to what extent it then ravaged the Town, I have no accurate knowledge, but have been informed that they did *not* have it badly. Some years ago, it again visited the City, but by putting into effect

THOROUGH AND PROMPT SANITARY REGULATIONS,

the disease was quickly arrested so there were but eight cases in all and three reported deaths. Certainly not a very dreadful epidemic in a City which at that time contained with its suburbs more than 12,000 people. At no other place upon the "St. John's River" has there ever been a case of yellow fever known. Pensacola, also located in the extreme northwestern corner of the State, suffered severely four years ago from the disease. So far as I have been able to learn, there has never—before or since—been a case of it known in that Town. St. Augustine had, at the same time a few cases with three or four deaths; the inhabitants of that ancient City denied having it at the time and still strenuously insist that "it was *not* yellow fever." With the exceptions mentioned, there has never been a case of it in eastern Florida; and it is a matter worthy of note that the Towns in the interior of the State, during the time when Fernandina was suffering from the disease, opened their doors freely to the people of that town, and in many cases expressed themselves as quite willing to have the sick brought among them to be cured, asserting that there was not the slightest danger of the disease becoming epidemic in their towns. Yellow fever is a disease that seldom leaves the coast, and

NEVER SPREADS OUTSIDE CITIES

or towns of considerable size. Pensacola, upon the extreme western border of the State—400 miles west of the "St. John's River" country—is a shipping point for large quantities of lumber. Its trade is largely with the West India Islands and South America. As a consequence they have, nearly every year, more or less of this disease. Many years have now passed, however, since it there assumed an epidemic form. Key West, a City situated upon an island of the same name, off the extreme southern point of the Peninsula of Florida, is a naval station and is directly in the line of all the immense shipping carried on between the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. It is divided from Cuba by the Florida channel, only a few miles in width, and is at any time subject to stray cases of yellow fever, though no more so than any of our Northern Atlantic commercial emporiums. Neither Pensacola or Key West (as before stated) are within some hundreds of miles of those portions of Florida which at present are at all likely to interest the immigrant, and the matter may be thus disposed of. All Southern Mississippi River and sea coast cities are subject to occasional visits of yellow fever. Its usual curse is no worse than a Western bilious or typhoid fever. When it

ASSUMES AN EPIDEMIC FORM,

It becomes a terrible disease and may then be compared to a visitation of cholera, something which all middle aged readers in the North have not forgotten.

A resident of the South in a few years so far loses all dread of yellow fever that he would no more think of avoiding any city here, where his interests should call him, than he would think of avoiding a Northern city for the reason that cholera once raged within its limits.

The United States Sanitary Commission have for the past few years been putting into active operation such vigorous measures for the utter extirmination of yellow fever that we may confidently hope that this disease may soon become a thing of the past. Since the commencement of their work they have thus far succeeded, in every instance where it has appeared, in quelling the disease before it could assume the epidemic form; and the people of the United States have cause for gratitude that such efficient men have charge of so important a commission.

L. T. B.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Good Weather and the Holidays—As to News—Safety from Fire—Local Politics—Tall Buildings—The New England Railroad—Langtry—The Bartholdi Statue—Visitors from Canada—Vanderbilt's New Palace—A Jewish Festival.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1881.

If you would experience glorious weather just make a visit to our City in these days. The Indian Summer that once came in October now arrives in December, and the condition of the atmosphere is simply splendid. Bright, beautiful days come and go in regular succession, and everybody—speaking in a general way—is happy. Thus far the mercury has seldom been below the freezing point, and on such occasions only for a short time in the morning, when a brisk walk puts life and mettle in the blood.

Then we are on the heyday of the Holiday season, when even the most impoverished feel a thrill of exultation, as they gaze upon the beautiful presents they would so like to give their loved ones. The rich are more than happy. With increasing business and full pockets they can indulge the most extravagant tastes, and liberality is the order of the day. It is a sight worth studying to watch the immense throngs in the great variety stores. The bashful young man who wants a rich gift for some unknown fair girl (of course she is fair, at least to him)—the same fair one (who is really as homely as a hedge fence), prospecting for slippers or gloves for his dear little feet or hands—feet and hands that might have belonged to the Cardiff Giant—happy in being fooled into paying double price for his dear sake. The aggressive mothers, with and without taste, who have to secure from 10 to 40 delightful surprises for their delightful offspring. The poor mothers who must be content with a very little, and who to procure that much have pinched and saved here and there a nickel from their small earnings; and then the children—God bless them!—the myriads of children, glowing with curiosity and expectation as their devouring eyes stare at the splendidly-adorned shop windows, whose greed is as boundless as their love and as wide as their kindness.

Get into a car any time in the afternoon, and you will be smothered by an army of women bearing innumerable packages, over which they smile in anticipation of the surprises they will create at home. I have not for years seen a holiday season so full of the elements of satisfaction. Be sure there are the poor—too many of them—whose means restrict their enjoyments to a narrow margin; but even these share in the joyous exhilaration of the holiday season. If they have little ones, each of the darlings will get something, if it is only a penny picture book or a bit of candy. Let us all be thankful for the beneficent holiday season, and the magnificent weather to far given in which to enjoy it.

AS TO NEWS.

It is only to be said that there is very little of a local character of sufficient importance to make a note of next to the holiday craze we are addicted to Washington. There the disgusting trial of Guiteau and the efforts of Pres. Arthur to reconstruct the Cabinet are the main features of interest. The selection of Brewster for Attorney General gives universal satisfaction to the mass of honest men who hope to see the Star Route rogues brought to judgment. Most of us would like to see James remain at the head of the Postoffice Department, but he has accepted the Presidency of a bank in this City and will go out with the year. Mr. James has many elements of popularity, but those who serve under him here in the Postoffice say that he was too much intent upon building up a reputation for economy to do justice to them in the matter of pay for hard work. Nor is their condition at all improved under Mr. Peason, his son-in-law, for he seems to think that the only way to future fame is to save a dollar, even at the expense of the very poorly-paid letter carriers. When they contrast the pitiful salaries of those who work 14 hours a day with the princely pay of the pets of our City Government who do almost nothing, they feel strangely moved to use harsh language.

SAFETY IN CASE OF FIRE.

The Vienna disaster renews anxiety about the means of escape from our playhouses in case of conflagration. After the dreadful holocaust in Brooklyn, where 300 lives were lost, we had a general reform in these houses. New doors, new stairways, and new means of suppressing fire were the order of the day, and a decided reformation was effected. One thing, however, cannot be reformed, and that is the certainty of panic in case of danger. Men and women in a house where the cry of "fire" is heard, are like horses in a burning stable, they are instantly wild with fright and are just as more likely to rush into the flames as to look for the means of escape. The Fire Department is now engaged in a new survey of places where crowds are likely to gather, and all possible precaution will be taken to avoid disaster. It is a proper time, for just now the play houses are greatly crowded—with but few exceptions.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Republicans have held their annual election for the Central Committee and officers of the District Associations, and the result is just as usual—the "machine" so-called is triumphant everywhere. Now there will come the regular howl, the regular protest, the regular snarl of the reformers, and then the machine will again win, as usual. In truth you can no more run a party in this City—or for that matter anywhere—with the organization stigmatized as a "machine," than you can run an army without officers. There has never been and never will be any effective opposition to the machine that is not in itself a better regulated or stronger machine.

TAMMANY IS GETTING THE WORST OF IT.

It's combination with Republican Aldermen don't work, and Mayor Grace has got all his nominations confirmed in spite of Boss Kelly. Grace has sold the *Express*. Mr. Kelly does not seem to be as busy as usual in political matters. On the other hand, the County Democracy seems to be even more inefficient. But when the Legislature meets both factions will be wide awake to secure the offices to be distributed.

SOMETHING IN IT.

When Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage and men of that kidney put their heads together, everybody is on the watch for earthquakes. So, when these men yesterday were seen wandering around Harlem River, they were duly watched, and it was found out that they were prospecting for a place to make a junction between the New York & New England and the Elevated Railroad of this City. If that is done, passengers from the east may reach the lower part of the City and pass on south or west without the local car fare and the unpleasant changes of cars now necessary. Naturally Mr. Vanderbilt is somewhat exercised about it.

A SLIGHT TREMOR

The fact that Collector Robertson yesterday had a long interview with Pres. Arthur sent a chill over the Custom House officials; but it is not expected that any changes will be made until after New Year, nor is it probable that any general overturn will occur then.

SPEAKING OF LUXURIES

I observe that there is some complaint because William H. Vanderbilt gets the adornments of his magnificent new house on Fifth avenue from abroad. But no artist in this country could begin to do what he has ordered for his dining room from M. Oudinot, of Paris. It is a picture of the Field of the Cloth of Gold when Francis I of France and Bluff Harry of England met, and here is a brief description of it. In the center of the foreground the two young sovereigns, magnificent in dress and adornments, are sitting on their superb steeds with clasped hands, while Queen Claude of France, surrounded by gorgeously apparreled attendants, contemplates the greeting of the rival Kings. Francis rides a snow-white charger, with trappings of azure and gold, and Henry bestrides a dark bay. A gaily clothed jester holds two hounds in a leash in the foreground to the right, while the rest of the picture is filled with Lords, Knights, Nobles, spearsmen, etc., in attendance on the two Kings. In the background rise the gorgeous tents to shelter the throng of grand personages. The coloring yellow work, which includes 40 or 50 figures, is really superb. Nothing can be imagined richer in effect than the velvet carpet of the dais of the queen, its glowing crimson and rich gold border extending so far over the field that it is touched by the hoofs of King Francis' steed, throwing out to advantage the pure white of the horse and the glistening azure of the silken hangings that adorn his trappings. At the sides of the dining-room will be smaller paintings, representing armor, banners, panoplies, etc., each surmounted with the coat-of-arms of one of the nobles who took part in the grand pageant. All these representations are of unquestioned authenticity, having been studied from historical sources. Now, no such picture could be produced by an American artist, and hence Mr. Vanderbilt was compelled to go abroad.

ZENO.

Ohio Vindicated.

Detroit Tribune.

Ohio feels vindicated since the Keifer nomination. Once more the Nation has turned to her for the necessary material to keep things moving. If Ohio were to secede, the Government would be forced into civil bankruptcy.

Throat and Lung Diseases.

Dr. Robert Hunter's pamphlet on the proper treatment of the Throat and Lungs, should be read by every one afflicted with Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption. Sent free with a list of questions, to all who require advice. Address Dr. Hunter, 103 State street, Chicago.

Nine shot pistols: new invention; greatest weapon ever made; pronounced superior to all others; most accurate shooters. Read announcement Saxon Importing Co.

LADIES.—The nicest thing out for the Toilet Table is Pond's Extract Toilet Soap.

THE NASBY PAMPHLETS.

These humorous little pamphlets written by Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, are having an enormous sale. We send them, postpaid, on receipt of price named below, and they afford more than the money's worth of amusement. They are as follows:

Nasby as a Banker (illustrated), price 10 cents.

The Democratic John Bunyan (illustrated), price 10 cents.

Diary of an Office Seeker, price 15 cents or all three for 30 cents.

D. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

Recommended by the most eminent medical men of the profession, for Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Female Weakness, Want of Nervous Vitality, Horrors of Intoxication, and Consumption, resulting from Poverty of the Blood.

GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, soon followed with increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I derived almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the work per that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerves and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.

J. F. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

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Upon receipt of this Certificate, on or before March 31st, 1882, with $5.00, we will ship express to purchaser, prepaid, all Shipping Charges pre-paid, to any address in the U. S. a "DUPLEX" 9 Shot Revolver, and guarantee it in every particular.

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The above illustration shows the purchased from Synnet size and shape of our NINE SHOT DUPLEX REVOLVER, the only NINE Cartridge Pistol WONDER. It is the most desirable OFFER as we know that the sale of one of these pistols will be followed by the sale of many more to your neighbors and will assure to us the sale of [illegible] ACQUAINTED with the DUPLEX as a RATE SHOOTER and the MOST MARVELLOUS [illegible] CELLOUS specimen of American ingenuity you will be HIGHLY PLEASED with it, that ever offered to the public. It is double barrel, nine shot, self cocking and self ejecting, and one barrel is used for 32 calibre cartridges, at the option of the HAMMOTH HILLIS and SPORTSMEN the other for 22 calibre. The change from 22 to 32 can be made in FOURTH OF GODS, which we will send you. You can thus change from 22 to 32 calibre in the space of A SECOND. If this NINE SHOTS WITHOUT [illegible] as in making customers of our Company. BEING RELOADED and as it has a [illegible] PLEX with it can be thrown open as shown in above cut and can be RELOADED IN A FEW hours' work, or, for $2.00 extra we will send it with Pearl stock. The "DUPLEX" SECONDS. The SMITH & WESSON is the only reliable revolver using similar loads, [illegible] The "DUPLEX" is made of the FINEST MATERIAL, barrels ACTUAL PROOF of 50 cartridges per box of 50 cartridges. Look out for the cheap and KILLED, the KNIFE BLADE sights, ELEGANTLY ENGRAVED hard rubber worthless revolvers that have and always advertised by us are sold by us. You may handles, frame, barrels and cylinder HEAVILY NICKE

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

One of the most pleasant things to do for the pleasure of children is to have a Christmas Tree upon the eve of that holiday. It costs time and trouble, to be sure, and as much or little money as you choose to put upon it, but the happy, sparkling little faces made so by your effort is ample reward for all work and self denial.

So rapidly has the custom grown in favor that in Cities the trees can be purchased for a song, while in the country they can be easily procured of any size wished for, and the fun of getting it is often as great as what follows. It is quite important that one is selected of a pretty shape, as near a symmetrical cone as possible. Cut off the lower limbs so that it will stand nicely in a box or a small washtub, and fix it in its place by putting stones, brick or flatirons around it. Cover this with a gaily striped shawl or afghan, or drape a flag around it in such a way as to hide the unseemly part. Many of the larger gifts can be placed upon this base.

Then comes the trimming of the tree. Get sheets of different colored paper that can be bought at any village book stores. Cut them in strips about a half inch wide, and then taking equal lengths of the different colors make a chain, by pasting the ends together, forming rings, one locked through the other. Trim the tree with this by looping it from limb to limb. Strings of pop corn are also pretty twined in among the branches. Small pieces of broken looking glasses may be utilized by pasting brown paper on the under side, then binding them with gilt or bright colored strips of paper making a little loop on one side to hang them up by. Small, smooth apples stuck full of cloves are nice to put in here and there. Make little lace bags and fill them with candy, and suspend them with bright colored worsted. Gaily painted picture cards which can be purchased for a mere song, make a nice variety peeping out here and there. So, too, with rosy cheeked apples.

Cunning little rattle boxes to hang upon the tree can be made very easily. Get some English walnuts, cut them in halves and take out the meats. Then put some sugared caraways in one half, lay the ends of a little loop of ribbon on the top and glue the other half firmly to it. Cover the joining with a narrow strip of gilt paper.

A pretty decoration for the top of the tree is a doll dressed in lace and silver wings fastened to the shoulders. Little balloons look well hung here and there. The candles to light the tree may be bought for the purpose, or made by cutting lengths from long candles, passing them through a pasteboard ring to catch the grease, and then thrusting a hot wire through them, fasten them to the boughs of the tree.

Of course the gifts must be put on as fancy dictates. Where a goodly quantity of evergreens are to be had, it is nice to trim the whole room and give it a holiday look. We hope that all of our HOUSEHOLD friends will have a bright and merry time through these farewell days of 1881. ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Household Decoration and Christmas Gifts.

WALL DECORATIONS.

In making our houses beautiful we must not forget the walls for upon these much depend. In De Diesbar, "Principles of Design" we find this sentence: "All walls however decorated, should serve as a back ground to whatever stands in front of them." Keeping this in view the task of selecting what is best adapted to a room becomes less difficult. He also says that the coloring should be somewhat strong, in very small masses, so small that the general effect of the paper is rich and low-toned and yet has a "glowing color bloom."

The heavy colors and intence gilding heretofore so much used have of late been relegated to Opera Houses and restaurants. The ceilings also receive more attention, and are not left a dead white, making a violent contrast with the decorated walls. A French style of paper for a drawing room, represents antique damask. It has an ivory back ground with conventional flowers in a deeper shade of ivory, having the effect of velvet in relief, with threads of dull gold woven in the back ground. The ceiling to be used with this is a very pale shade of blue, sprinkled with gold.

A dining room in a cottage had a wainscotting of dark olive green, with narrow moldings of peacock blue and maroon. The door and window frames were of dark olive green with cornices of maroon points, immediately above the points a narrow peacock blue molding, and above this a molding of maroon. The walls and ceiling, with the exception of the center piece, were a maroon, panelled with dark olive green strips of wood about three inches in width and on each side of these strips, a molding of gilt, not more than an eighth of an inch in width. The center piece of peacock blue sprinkled with gold. The fire-place, a wide deep grate, with tiles and hearth of brick, painted a deep rich red. The mantel quite high and covered with a lambrequin of maroon points over old gold. The center of the mantel, somewhat raised, and on this a black marble clock, on each side of which stood a gilt candlestick. On each end of the mantel was a square black inlaid Japanese vase, standing on gilt balls. A West India coffee cup and cream pitcher, the deep, rich colors of which harmonized admirably with the other ornaments, constitute the ornaments of this pretty mantel. Upon the walls were a few good pictures in gilt frames. The furniture was simple and inexpensive, and yet harmonized with the rest of the room. The expense of this quaint and lovely room was within the means of most, as the cost of building the entire cottage was only from $1 500 to $2,000.

There are paper hangings of iron rust and mingled with silver on plain grounds. Also light shades of blue or green or gray with Japanese designs of strips or geometrical figures in gold. Some of these hangings are not more than 75 cents a roll, and they are good back grounds for engravings or water colored pictures.

There are cheap papers for bed rooms and sitting rooms for from 25 to 30 cents a roll, of pale blue, rose, cream or olive back ground with figures in soft contrasting colors.

Book shelves, corner shelves and brackets, may be made of pine and painted in dark colors or stained and shellacked, with trimmings of maroon leather fastened with gilt nail heads.

COVERED BOOK SHELVES.

A shelf to hold a single set of books may be made of pine and covered with black velveteen, with the outside of each end embroidered with buttercups or yellow daisies. On the edges where the cover is fastened together, the stitching may be hidden by a gold cord.

WALL PAPER.

A fancy wicker basket may be lined with dark red satin, bound with a crewel binding of light olive and dark red. A drape for the front of the basket is of olive satin, embroidered with red berries worked in filoselle. Finish the drape with tassel fringe. A small olive pincushion, edged with red cord and embroidered the same as the drape is fastened in the center of the back of the basket. A cheaper basket may be made with pasteboard, and covered with navy blue cashmere, embroidered with red berries in crewels. Fringe is made of red crewel, combed out, to finish the drape.

WORK BAG.

The outside of the bag is made of dark blue satin, measuring six inches in width and 12 inches in length. This is ornamented with a narrow band of cross stitch embroidery, worked on congress canvas. The inside is lined with pale blue satin, buttonholed at the edge. In the center of one half is a narrow ribbon, caught down at intervals, leaving spaces for scissors, crochet hook, needle case, etc. Two leaves of fine white flannel, the edges buttonholed with blue silk, are sewn to the center of the satin, and over these a blue satin bag 10 inches deep. The top of this is turned down and shirred about an inch. Through this shirring run a cord to draw up the bag. To the four corners of the outside, fasten a blue satin ribbon an inch and a half in width to tie the book or bag together.

SILK RAG CURTAINS.

Take any old pieces of silk and cut into strips from a quarter to half an inch in width. It makes no difference whether bias or otherwise. Fasten together securely the same as for carpet rags. Make each color into a ball by itself. When you have 11 pounds of silk send to a weaver, who will weave them at a charge of 28 cents a yard. This will give eight yards of material 35 inches wide, for the price of $2 24. This is an inexpensive method of securing pretty curtains. The woof is of linen thread and hardly visible.

KNITTED BABY'S SHIRT.

"Mrs. T. C." asks for directions for knitting a baby's shirt. The material required is 1 oz. of white split zephyr or saxony yarn. I prefer the Saxony; it is knit on two guttapercha needles (steel needles may be used if it is desired to have the work very close and fine before washing.) Set up on one needle 81 stitches and knit 1 plain row. The next row begins by narrowing once, knit 3 stitches, thread over the needle, and knit 1 (this is to widen,) thread over the needle again, and knit 3, and take on the right hand needle 1 stitch from the left hand needle. Now narrow 1 and bind, that is drop the stitch you have just narrowed over the one you took from the left hand needle. Repeat all of the above to the end of this row; then knit across with 1 plain row and back with another, preserving the right or wrong sides of these 2 rows, which complete the scallop. Repeat the last 3 mentioned rows until a piece of sufficient length is knit. Then knit another of the same size and sew together at the side edges to within a few inches of the top which leave open for inserting the sleeve. The sleeves are knit with a row of scallops for the lower edge and are ribbed for the top part. Finish the neck after sewing in the sleeves with a crochet scallop and insert a ribbon to draw it into shape.

MRS. F. G. KING.

TO BLEACH FERNS AND LEAVES.

In the BLADE of December 8 a friend signing her name "Smith" sends directions for knitting a purse. Please accept many thanks for the same. I very readily understand them. She has made them very plain. In return I would like to furnish her with my way of bleaching ferns: To bleach ferns and leaves, take 1 lb. of sal soda, dissolve in 5 pts. of rain water, 1 lb. of chloride of lime dissolved in 3 pts. of water, allow 24 hours to dissolve, strain out the sediment, pour the lime into the soda water which will be like buttermilk, then let it stand until perfectly clear put in the ferns and let them stand until they are white; take them out and put them into clear water and let them stand for several hours, changing the water several times; the last water put in just a trifle of bleach, float out on paper and let them remain until dry. Hope you may meet with success in your first attempt.—MRS. F. KING.

SILK STOCKING.

Cast on as many times 12 stitches as you need for a stocking.

First round, seam 1, knit 1, seam 1, knit 1, thread over, knit 1, thread over, and so on until you have knit 9 stitches, seam 1, knit 1, seam 1

Second round, seam 1, knit 1, seam 1, slip and bind 1, knit 13 plain, narrow 1, seam 1, knit 1, seam 1.

Third round, seam 1, knit 1, seam 1, slip and bind, knit 11 plain, narrow 1, seam 1, knit 1, seam 1.

Fourth round, seam 1, knit 1, seam 1, slip and bind, knit 9 plain, narrow 1, seam 1, knit 1, seam 1.

Fifth round, seam 1, knit 1, seam 1, slip and bind, knit 7 plain, seam 1, knit 1, seam 1.

Sixth round, same as first. This is called peacock or shell work.

CHILD'S STOCKINGS.

Cast on as many times 6 stitches as you need.

First round, thread over, narrow 1, knit 4 plain, thread over, narrow 1.

Second round plain.

Third round narrow, thread over, knit 4 plain, narrow, thread over.

Fourth round plain.

Fifth round same as first.—MRS. C. WALLHAUSER.

NEEDLE CUSHION.

Take old yarn, wind in a long hard ball; take wrapping cotton and wind from one end of the ball to the other; fasten firmly on the ends; then wind with pretty yarns. Twist the different colors of yarn for a cord to hang it up by.—KENA.

A Criticism.

I must confess unbounded disappointment in the letter of "Wisconsin Teacher." I had expected after all that functionary said in his first letter to hear something new and original in his next, especially as he denounced the several measures then proposed as having "serious objectionable features that cannot be removed," declared "the effect must exist, at least until the causes which produce it have ceased." But what should he do in his next letter than wheel in line and join hands with the very ones whose methods in general he had taken the privilege to denounce in his first letter. Notwithstanding this ridiculous position and inconsistency, and the self contradictory letter, I will impute to him, or others who may differ from me, the quality of candor and sincerity, while at the same time will points out the fallacy of the empirical course suggested and heterogenous methods proposed. One instance of his consistency: "It has seldom been found necessary, in my experience, at least, to form special rules, with special penalties attached." Thus he admits he does occasionally find it necessary, for which he proceeds to censure himself as follows: "An absolute rule, with an absolute penalty affixed, is the blight of unwisdom, and cannot be too severely censured."

Right here I'll leave "Wisconsin Teacher" to examine some of the proposed methods of preventing whispering. These are:

(1.) "Keep the scholars so busy they won't have time to whisper." Keeping them busy is well enough, but the idea of keeping them so busy they won't have time to whisper is ridiculous in the extreme. Even if it were possible, it would be unjustifiably cruel and barbarous—it would be barbarism boiled down—and would jeopard the health of the school, not to keep them that busy would not prevent whispering. And then how desperately consistent when declaring with one breath that the "bad boy" will whisper in spite of death, and in the next that they can prevent his whispering "by keeping him busy." As a matter of fact the teacher who makes no other effort to prevent whispering than to "keep them busy," doesn't prevent it and can't prevent it any more than he can prevent the other disorders of school without saying anything about them.

(2) "Get up an interest." The first is all I have said, and the second is like unto it. Each involves as many "hows" of its own as the question of whispering itself, and both are primary objects in a school. No true teacher but that works hard for these, although few succeed and none to the extent of preventing whispering by them. All I have said of the first I say of the second, and repeat with emphasis that the teacher who makes no other efforts to prevent whispering doesn't prevent it, nor does he succeed in obtaining either of the results desired.

(3). "Provide plenty of written work—educate the hand." The mania to "educate the hand" has become chronic with certain teachers in certain localities. They want nothing but a slate pencil, and want the scholars to do nothing but copy and make "fewer bones." Drawing is of the greatest importance in practical life, and might be taught in the common schools by alternating it with writing, as an aid to it. But the time that should be devoted to other studies should not be wasted on this simply to keep them quiet—the hand should not be educated at the expense of the mind, nor should one branch of study be fostered more than another because the child has a talent for it, but the extra time should be devoted to the studies they least understand and are the most difficult to them. The kind of drawing children indulge in when left alone is the source of the most disorder in school and invites whispering instead of preventing it.

(4.) "Send them out to play or to bring wood or water." For practical results this method takes the lead. If you will follow this method you will not only have no whispering, but if you will observe this method and be orderly and quiet yourself, you will have it quiet also. By all means send them out as fast as they whisper.

(5.) "Make them feel their obligation to do right." How? Some put the words "do right" on the blackboard and think that only is necessary, but for practical results they might as well put on "do wrong." As far as results are concerned you might orate, and lecture, and philosophize on their moral necessities and mental obligations each day in the week after they are once used to your clatter, and prattle or twaddle.

KANSAS TEACHER.

Pen Pictures.

I have been for a long time an interested reader of THE HOUSEHOLD department. The "Home Talks" I have regarded with care, and many subjects about duties of wives to husbands, "Who shall wind the clock," etc.; even the "Growlings of Bach" have not been neglected. Amid all these there has arisen in my mind these pictures which I will give if the worthy editor does not see fit to consign them to the waste basket.

A little child, playing upon the rocks by the sea shore is unmindful of the incoming tide, until suddenly he sees himself surrounded by water and no way of escape. His cry of alarm brings the frantic mother, who sees the danger, and rushes boldly into the waves to rescue her darling from a cruel fate. She reaches him, clasps one arm tightly about him and turns toward the shore. The waters are rising higher and higher, but she struggles bravely on; slowly but steadily, surely, she is nearing the land. A man appears. Ah, now you say she is safe! He reaches her; trustingly she stretches forth her hands to the expected aid, but alas! he is weary of the conflict; he relaxes his efforts, and seizes her hand in a vice like grasp and she finds instead of a helper, a burden she must wrest from her or with redoubled efforts bear to the shore. Which shall she do, shake him off; let him sink or swim, or try to bring him in even at the risk of her own life and that of her child?

Again: I see a young girl toiling up the mountain side, bearing a heavy burden entrusted to her by a dying friend to deliver safely at the mountain top. She accepts the trust notwithstanding the hardships and dangers she knew beset the way, and the whole energy of her life is concentrated on the fulfillment of the trust. Onward, upward, turning aside perhaps for some obstacle in her path but still upward she patiently bears her burden.

His noon. She has accomplished over half of her perilous journey, perhaps stopped by some cooling stream to quench her thirst and bathe her heated brow, when a young man presents himself before her. He has lost his way. He hears the story of her mission, prides her weary lot, and proposes to accompany her to her journey's end, promising to help bear her burdens, and make the path smooth for her feet. He looks noble, manly, and she thinks how much easier and pleasanter the lonely way will be with such a companion. She accepts, takes his proffered arm and they start on together. Soon she finds instead of aiding her, he is retarding her progress; he grows weary, wants to linger by the way. She explains to him the necessity of her hastening, tries to encourage him to press on, redoubles her own efforts, but still he lags; nor is he willing to release her, but allows her to drag him up the steep her weary feet must tread. Bravely she struggles on until weary, footsore, disheartened, she pauses. Breathless she looks upward, trying to comprehend the distance to the desired haven; around, to witness the shades of night closing about them. What shall she do? Alone, she might yet reach the haven; with him it is very doubtful, but shall she flee and leave him to his fate? He might be incited to more energy if left to his own resources; he might fall out and perish by the way. I ask, What shall she do? You perhaps will think this the wild fancy of an idle dreamer, but there are similar cases in real life where the sterner sex proves a burden rather than a helpmeet to their better half, simply from want of energy and will power, and allow their wives to drag out a miserable existence, rather than exert themselves, put their shoulder to the wheel and meet life's battle like men. God grant such cases to be few, but what shall we do with the few? Editor HOUSEHOLD and others please answer. DREAMER.

Choice Flowers From Seed.

What cold, dark days we are having now. Why I believe Old Sol has hid his face behind the dun-colored clouds for more than a week, but it wont be for long, for soon the days will lengthen and the Day King will shine forth in all his glory. It is during this Wintry weather that I enjoy reading or writing floral letters. As soon as the days begin to lengthen the plants that are growing slowly now will start up and besides growing fast will bud and bloom, filling our hearts with cheer, and love for Him who is the creator of all that is good and lovely.

During the months of January and February take slips from your geraniums and set in damp sand to root. In May they can be set in the flower beds where they will bloom the whole Summer. If you want to get a large number for bedding purposes put some go to seed and the next Spring sow them in shallow boxes. When they are two or three inches high set them into the open ground, and by keeping the soil loosened around, you will be rewarded with some thrifty plants and if bedded out the next season they will bloom profusely. This may be a slow way but it is a cheap way.

There is the cuphea which can be raised from seed, and are a mass of bloom the whole Summer and if you now some of the seed late and put the little seedlings they will bloom all Winter. The lantana is also grown from seed and blooms the first season and like the cuphea is a splendid bedding plant and a good Winter bloomer. That sweetest of plants, the heliotrope is also grown from seed but it don't always bloom when small but if started early in boxes or pots in the house and kept growing during the Summer it will bloom during the Winter. They are such fragrant plants that every one should have at least one, even if they have only a few plants. I have one that has been in bloom over six months. The smilax is a lovely vine and a seed producer. I would not be without it, and another vine which is very beautiful because of its yellow, orange and white flowers is the thunbergia. It is not properly a house plant but I find it ripens so few seed before frost that to get some for another year it must be kept in the house a while. Mine is in bloom now. The canna is a very fine plant for the yard. It is ornamental even if not in bloom, but when it is in bloom it is magnificent. I find that they produce a good many seeds, and if they are started early and set in the yard in May they will not only produce leaves but their lovely flowers also the first season from seed. The seeds are large and have a very hard shell on, so they must be kept very wet from the time they are sown until they come up. The plants of this sort that I raised from seed last season did as well as the roots I set out. Those that are raised from seed can be taken up, and if kept warm during Winter can be reset the next Spring.

A lady in California who wrote to me for some dahlia bulbs, offering to pay the postage on them, will find it cheaper to grow them from seed as the bulbs are very heavy, and if she will start the seed early they will bloom the first season, but of course they will be stronger the next season. I have grown them from seed and always save my dahlia seed just as much as my zennas.

A plant that should be in every garden is the violet; it is perfectly hardy and very easy grown from seed, as is also the daisy. Both are favorites with all flower lovers and very appropriate for the cemetery. These are only a few of the choice varieties that can be grown from seed. Some time I will tell of some more, but this is getting quite too long now, and methinks I hear "zizzors."

Linden, Mich. CHATTA BELL.

Reasons Why.

The articles of "Ned" and "Ezekiel" on the question of "Woman's Suffrage" incline me to beg space in the Household Department. I am decidedly opposed to extending the elective franchise to the gentle sex. I am aware that it is some times argued, that if women were given a voice at the polls, the curse of intemperance would soon become a thing of the past. While I am willing to admit that they would doubtless do all in their power to eradicate this common curse, this bane of humanity, yet I do not think this the most effective sphere in which they may work. It has been truly said, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." The mother has it within her power to mould the mind of the infant at her breast. She it is above all others, who can exert an influence that will bend the flexile mind and train the tender heart of the child, and lead it into the "royal path of life," the path that leads to virtue and true greatness. "Nature has set the mother upon such a pinnacle, that our infant arms and eyes are first uplifted to it; we cling to it in manhood; we almost worship it in old age." In view of the power that is given the mother over the loving, trustful, confiding nature of the child, shall we take from her the time that should be given to the training of these God given charges, to be spent in reading the vile, scrimonious wrangle of political aspirants? A thousand times, no! If by so doing, woman's condition might be elevated, then I would say, give her the elective franchise; for I am not one to oppose any measure for the elevation of any class of human beings. "Degrade woman and you degrade man more." Take women from the pure atmosphere of home to the contaminating atmosphere of political conventions, and we have not advanced but have retrograded in political economy. Tom Hood, in writing to his wife, said: "I never was anything till I saw you, and I have been a better, happier and a more prosperous man ever since."

We must refer to a great many instances wherein some one who has attained to honor has ascribed woman as to the influence of mother, sister or wife. By exerting her influence at the ballot box? By no means! The greatest warriors, statesmen and ministers of this, or any age, owe what they are to the influence of home and the early training of their youth, while under the ever watchful eye of a mother. Napoleon realized this when he said: "What France wants is good *mothers*, and you may be sure that France will have good *sons*."

CYRUS.

Remington, Ind.

She Speaks.

I notice, in THE HOUSEHOLD department of last issue, a very fellicious article, headed, "Shall Woman Vote?" Yes! let her vote if she wants to—providing she gets the chance. Why can't those people who tear themselves to pieces about this much agitated question content themselves with expressing their views without calling nine tenths of men "fiends?" And all because men may wear broadcloth breeches and vote and smoke, and poor woman is shut out from like comforts.

Whenever I see a lot of dirty children sitting on a door step, licking sorghum off a piece of heavy, sour bread, I know that the mother of that family wants to vote, and I know she has gone to a female suffrage meeting with a hole in the heel of her stocking, and a pile of dirty clothes in the stairway closet, and a hungry husband comes home at night to find the breakfast dishes unwashed, and no supper ready, but his noble, down trodden wife wants to vote. Bless her!

This female suffrage business looks well as a high flown theory, but reduce it to practice, and few women would care to incur the consequences. The world is yet too young for such an era. When man travels in air ships and does not hang around home with his foot on woman's neck, then woman may stuff the ballot to suit herself. For my part, I don't want to vote. I do not want to go to the polls and have some brother ask me whether I'll take my whiskey straight or with a stick in it. I do not want to sing bars, neither do I want any other manly prerogative.

Just so far as woman asserts herself and puts herself on a level with all men, just so far man ceases to esteem and protect her. When woman depends on man, asks of him, looks up to him, then man loves her, respects her rights, and protects her always. When woman declares she will stand on the same board and toe the same mark as does "that brute, man," then man forgets to love, loses his respect for her nobler qualities, and says, "Go it, old girl, I'm with you."

MRS. FRED WHEELER.

A Friend of "Bach."

I arise to the assistance of my friend, "Bach," who has become an object of disgust to the ladies of THE HOUSEHOLD, just because he was so impudent (so they say) as to speak his own mind to tell his experience.

Ladies, an old adage is, "when the shoe fits put it on." Judging from the storm after "Bach's" quiet little letter, the shoe fits a good many of you, and a good many have put it on.

First—I want to say to "Uncle Fred" my mother was a *woman, a good woman and a married woman too*, but like the majority of ladies she took upon herself the duties of a home before she had finished her childhood; therefore her education in that department was deficient. I too, have had considerable experience and have found my mother was not an exception but one of the rule.

"Vieux Vase" I am well acquainted with "Bach." He is one of the best natured, most pleasant and agreeable gentlemen I ever knew. There is not one of the ladies of THE HOUSEHOLD but would be infatuated with his charms and intelligence could they know him.

"Charity" has forgotten that it was Eve's feeble mind which caused Adam's fall in the garden of Eden. Had the serpent addressed Adam first, he proably would have said "Get thee behind me Satan." While poor feeble Eve, with a little flattery, was easily persuaded to partake of the forbidden fruit, Adam, out of respect for Eve, was induced by her to sin also.

Speaking of cigars, drinks, billiards, etc., I admit there are a few men of this day who are not addicted to these; but should their wives mothers, and sisters make pleasant and agreeable homes, feed them on palatable food, converse on current topics, they would not have to repair to the saloons or seek solace in a fragrant cigar, but would save their money and spend their time quietly at home. JOE.

Sugar, Ia.

Be Cheerful.

Though storm clouds thicken around you,
Though dismally falls the rain,
Though troubles nearly surround you,
Though you are suffering pain,

To morrow's sun may be shining,
And all the clouds may be gone;
So what's the use of repining,
'Tis darkest before the dawn.

Be cheerful through all your trouble,
Never count over your woes;
Oft counting soon makes them double,
Forget your pain and it goes.

You make the half of your worry,
You make the half of your fret;
If you'd gain long life, don't hurry,
Be cheerful and keep out of debt.

M. P.

Recipes.

TO ROAST BEEF.

As I have had an experience of 40 years in housekeeping I will venture to give "Buttercup" my way of roasting beef: First, the toughness or tenderness of the beef must be taken into consideration as well as the size of the piece, to decide the length of time it will take to cook it. I accordingly put my beef on to cook from two and a-half, to three and a half hours before setting it on the table. I put it in a dinner pot and cover with cold water, (cover deep if a tough piece as it must have longer to boil.) watch closely as it approaches the boiling point and skim till no more scum comes to the top, then keep boiling gently, but steadily till half done, then salt, and keep on boiling till three fourths of an hour before dinner time then put the beef in a bake pan with a half-pint of the soup (after the grease is about all skimmed off), and set in a moderately hot oven; baste occasionally, and add more of the soup as it dries out, and when the beef is a nice brown take it out and add the remainder of the soup, (without the grease) to make the gravy. This is all the secret there is in having nice, tender, juicy roast beef. The grease saved is good to fry potatoes in, or makes nice shortening, mixed with lard, and the beef is all the better not to have it roasted into it. Now for my way of making the gravy: Put the requisite amount of flour in a bowl and mix it with what hot grease is floating on the soup in the pan; mix fine and pour into the pan; if too thick, add boiling water.—AUNT HANNAH.

Inquiries.

A subscriber will be pleased if some of the ladies will give directions for making wax flowers, worsted flowers and feather and hair flowers.—MARY.

Will Mrs. "J. W. W.," Smith's Mill, Inman Co., Wis., please send her address to Miss E. L. Botts, New Guilford, Coshocton Co., Ohio.

Will some of the friends of THE HOUSEHOLD who have picture books that they do not wish to keep any longer please send them through the postoffice to a little invalid who has been confined to the house for eight years with paralysis and spinal meningitis. His surroundings have all grown old and uninteresting to him. They would be gratefully received by a friend and reader of THE HOUSEHOLD.—Mrs. J. W. K., Galt, Sacramento Co., Cal.

Will "Berengaria" please tell us through THE HOUSEHOLD department what the "Regent's Examination Questions" is? Whether it's a book, or just sheets of paper with questions on them; and also whether it costs anything? If so, how much? Will some one tell me how to make "Saratoga cake?" Will some one tell me what cretonne is? Is it known by any other name? I would like to have the Jumbroquin pattern "Emma Loeb," of Toledo, O., writes about.—JUNCUNDA, Arkansas.

Cretonne is a bright colored figured cotton cloth that comes for such purposes as described in THE HOUSEHOLD. It is made of different qualities. Some is very heavy for covering furniture and for curtains, etc. It is not expensive. Have never heard any other name for it. —ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Will you or some correspondent please tell me through your valuable columns whether there is anything that will prevent tartar growing on the teeth, or remove it after it has commenced to incrust them, without injury to the teeth? —ETTIE CLOTH.

The collection of tartar upon the teeth is due to a disordered stomach, and of course the remedy for the first is to correct the last. The best way to get rid of it after it has formed is to go to your dentist and let him take it off, which he can do without injury to them. Then buy a little powdered pumice and with a small stick flattened at the end, rub it on the teeth occasionally where the tartar collects.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Answers to Inquiries.

"Cornelius Prescott." Color black with the Domestic Dye according to directions. It will not rub off.—M. J. C.

Mrs. Mary Stockwell, Chico, Gallatin Co., Montana, sends thanks to THE HOUSEHOLD for kind favors sent to her and her children.

I come to THE HOUSEHOLD for help. Can any of the writers there give me directions for making netting such as is worn in neck and sleeves of dresses? I would like to know all about the needles and the winding on of the thread and tying the knots.—LUKE.

I see so many inquiries concerning Twig's "star" that was in her lace patterns, and as "Twig" does not seem inclined to answer I will tell what I did, as I did not know what star meant. I knit the lace, just the same as if "star" was not there. You do the same and I think you will find out what "star" means. The lace is beautiful thanks to "Twig."—M. J. C.

A little girl of seven, who says she has helped her mama raise 400 chickens, and in that way got money to buy things for Christmas, wants to know how to fix pop corn to trim a Christmas tree. It is very simple. Pop it nicely and then string it on long threads so as to festoon it from bough to bough.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Who will tell me how to take a large oiled spot from a wool coat?—M. J. C.

"Old Dr. Carlin" says that good benzine, such as you buy at drug stores, is the best thing to remove grease spots. Our friend would find this book invaluable.—ED HOUSEHOLD.

Our Young Folks.

For the Young Folks.

THE CHILDREN.

BY HATTIE Q. COVEY.

Think not kindness is indulgence.
Tell me not be more severe;
I would rule by love's refulgence,
Not by cringing, servile fear.

I would have a child's affection—
Have the schoolroom next to home;
Having these, I'd give direction
To the path the thoughts should roam.

I would make the school life cheerful,
Make this life-page fair and bright;
I would dry the eye that's tearful,
As I lead the steps aright.

I would have them think of pleasure,
When across the lapse of time,
They shall see their school life measure
All arranged in joyous rhyme:

Have them think of happy hours,
Kindly glances, gentle words;
Link them with the fragrant flowers
And the music of the birds.

Soon enough they'll taste the bitter,
Let me offer them the sweet;
Sin, with its enticing glitter,
Soon enough will come to cheat.

Years may come, may sadly lengthen,
Ere they're met by sunny smiles;
Now, by kindness, let me strengthen
Them to meet the tempter's wiles.

Kindness makes the heart grow stronger,
Love is ever life's high tower;
He who loveth well, no longer
Is a victim of sin's power.

Children's hearts, sweet, clinging myrtle,
Obedience to kindness yields;
Children's minds are rich and fertile,
Like the newly-fallowed fields.

They're the field and I'm a sower,
Let me sow the precious seed;
In the distance comes the mower,
Death, with unabating speed.

HOW TOM PRIMROSE PROTECTED HIS FATHER.

BY SIDNEY DAYRE.

Mr. Primrose arrived at home one morning just as his family were gathering for breakfast. He had been for two days at a small town about 30 miles distant, to which he had been summoned to assist in the trial of a pair of noted criminals.

"You look tired out," said Mrs. Primrose.

"Tired enough," he said. "I have been up nearly all night."

"How did that happen?"

"Well, it was partly my own fault. I met my old friend Philip Sanford up there; he was on the defense in the case I was prosecuting. We had a grand tilt over it—fought each other vigorously all the way through. The chief criminal stood his first at me when I was making the closing speech. I began to see that the case was going against me, and I pressed the rascals pretty hard."

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Primrose, with an anxious face. "I am always in fear of some of those desperate characters doing you some injury out of revenge."

The gentleman laughed. "Don't worry yourself, dear," he said. "There is much more to be feared from the rogues who go unpunished than from those who feel the strong grasp of the law. But, as I was telling, the case went to the jury about nine last night, and then Sanford and I got down to a game of chess. If I didn't beat him at law, I beat him well at the game, and it was one o'clock before we took heed of the time. Then, as my train was due at three, it was not worth while to go to bed, so we played and talked on. When I got to the station, I found the train was behind time, so I lay on a bench till it came, at five, and here I am."

"You will take a rest now?"

"Not a bit," he said, opening some letters he had found waiting for him. "Business is pressing just now. Ha! ha!" he exclaimed, "this is good news. Well have those rogues in the penitentiary yet."

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Primrose.

"Why, I told you just now that I feared the jury would not convict on the evidence, although it was convincing to me. Here is a letter from the Sheriff of Hancock County, who wishes that these same fellows be held to answer to a charge of complicity in a bank robbery which took place in that County some months since. If the jury fails to convict, the prisoners must be re-arrested the moment they are discharged."

"Rather a damper on them. I should say," said Frank, with a chuckle.

"You'd be astonished to see what decent looking men they are," continued his father. "The chief criminal would impress you as having been trained for a gentleman, and his accomplice is not much more than a boy; both are well dressed. The dainties little pearl mounted revolver I ever saw was displayed in court as the instrument used in Lois' last scrape. Frank, you must take a run up to Homer on the nine train."

"He can not," said Mrs. Primrose. "I'm sorry, but he sprained his foot yesterday, and must keep quiet for a few days."

"That's bad—for the boy and for me. I must hurry down town and send some one else."

"Oh, papa, let *me* go!" said Tom. "Please do, sir. I've been up there twice with you, you know, and I'd know just where to go, and you could tell me just what to do."

"Ho! ho!" laughed Frank. "Head as Tom on important business! Why, he would be sure to have the judge and sheriff under arrest and the burglars at large. He can't help doing everything backward, you know."

"Come, Frank, don't be so sharp," said his mother. "Tom is trying to be more careful lately, I think."

"Yes," said Mr. Primrose, in a teasing tone, "he is not at all like the boy I sent from the office last week to buy a pamphlet called "Westward Ho!" and who brought me instead a garden hoe."

There was a laugh at Tom's expense, but he persisted, cheerfully:

"Do let me go, papa. You know I wouldn't be careless about your business."

"I guess you may go, Tom. Now listen. Find Sheriff Carroll, either at his house or at the court house, and give him this letter. Take the 12 train home, and be sure you are on time. There is money for your fare."

So Mr. Primrose departed, while Tom, highly delighted at the prospect of such an unexpected little jaunt, went to get ready. He meant to set through the whole matter with such caution and judgment as to fully convince his father of the propriety of intrusting him with the weightier concerns. And his first care was to leave for the station in such good time as to put all fear of his missing the train out of the question.

Alas, poor Tom!

"Now, where's my hat?"

This inquiry was a sound of dismay in the Primrose household. Tom's hat was always missing. There was no spot in the house, yard, barn or garden where it might not be hopefully searched for.

"Where did you have it last?" a month ago asked. Some one was always sure to ask that.

"I don't know—yes, I remember putting it on Rover's head, and he ran away with it. No, I found it after that behind the coal house. I had it when we were playing hide and seek last evening."

Tom was usually left to do his own hunting, but in such an emergency as this all the family energy was aroused. Uneasiness gathered in every face as time went on.

"Let me see your old hat," said his mother at last. But the old hat proved too shabby to be thought of. Then his brother's hat was tried, but Frank was three years older, and it would not do.

"Wear it down to Mr. Ramsay, the hatter's," said his mother. "Tell him of your difficulty, and he will lend you a hat for a few hours." But Tom did not like to do this, and he continued his hunt longer than was prudent. At length his little sister came from the barn with a note of triumph and the missing hat. It had been lying in a corner of the hayloft, where he had hidden the evening before. He seized it gratefully and was off like the wind.

The locomotive was hissing in the station as Tom, hot and out of breath, asked for a ticket to Homer. Then he felt for his pocket book in one pocket and then another, growing hotter as he failed to find it. After thorough search he concluded, with intense dismay, that his run must have shaken it from his pocket. He knew he had no time for thought. At a distance of about half a block was situated the office of one of his father's friends. He rushed over to it and told his trouble in a few words.

"Hurry, Tom, hurry," said the gentleman, as already the premonitory puff of the engine sounded. "Don't stop for a ticket, but board the train—if you can; but—*Stop, boy!* Hallo, there!" he shouted; "don't let that boy jump on that train!"

He ran after Tom as he flew toward the now moving train, which the boy was fully resolved to board. But he was seized by friendly hands.

"You can't do that, my boy—no, *sir*," as Tom struggled. "Have you no concern for your life or limbs?"

"I *must* go on that train; I *will*," cried poor Tom, in utter despair. But it moved pitilessly on, while a few men gathered near to inquire into his trouble.

"It was about some business for my father," he exclaimed, hardly able to force back his tears, as he realized what a terrible failure he had made at the very outset. "It was very important, and what shall I do?"

"There's a freight train going up," said a brakeman.

"When?" asked Tom, eagerly.

"In about half an hour. It'll be slow, though. You'll get to Homer about 11, if that'll do you."

Tom could only hope it might.

After a ride made long by anxiety he stood at last before Sheriff Caroll, and presented his letter, waiting breathlessly to hear what he might say.

"Too bad! too bad! I discharged those scamps not more than an hour ago. Tell your father, that we may stand a chance of nabbing them yet. I'll have all the trains watched, and send out on the country roads. That sort are very apt to strike across country." He bustled away to set things moving, while Tom, full of bitter mortification, slowly walked back to the station.

He watched eagerly as the return train came in, in hope of seeing some kind of "recognisance," as he mentally expressed it, which might look like an arrest. But nothing of the sort occurred. He did not even see a force of policemen drawn up with threatening aspect, as he had expected and made up his mind that Carroll was not up to his duty in this matter. His inexperienced gaze failed to take notice of two or three keen eyed men standing carelessly around in plain clothes who would certainly have pressed the hospitalities of the village of Homer upon any stray criminals so warmly as to enable them to arrive at a speedy decision to travel no farther at present.

As Tom rode along, he felt too much depressed at first by the very bad result of his undertaking to pay much heed to what was going on around him. But he suddenly jerked himself from the corner into which he had settled, and sat up with every sense on the alert.

"I told Primrose—revenged on him—jury agreed—got off—that I would go down—have it out with him—"

This was what came to his ears mingled with the rattle of the cars. The words were spoken by one of two men who occupied the seat behind him. Tom ventured a peep over the back of his seat. They certainly did not look like desperate characters; but what was he to think of what he had heard? His father had made special mention of the very respectable appearance of the two men he had been prosecuting.

The older man had such a pleasant face that Tom was beginning to feel ashamed of his suspicions, when he suddenly bobbed down in his seat with a cold ch

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Training Animals to Work.

Thousands of worrying animals are ruined at the commencement of their work, often by irritating and confusing them, and often by overstraining them. A colt or a young ox needs the exercise of the utmost patience in handling. They are like a child—have nearly everything to learn; like an apprentice, must be carefully and patiently taught the details of that new life upon which they are entering. To them everything is strange and perhaps ridiculous. Everything is more or less ridiculous to animal intelligence if it is beyond the grasp of their intelligence. The collar and bridle are not only strange, but they are particularly irksome. Their use is not understood by the colt, which feels that its liberty is curtailed and perhaps itself in danger. As a rule the horse kind only needs to be assured that a thing is necessary and that there is no danger in its application or in doing it, to submit quietly. But if it does not understand the matter, submission on its part appears to be walking off a precipice, and it revolts. Whipping and abuse will not accomplish the desired result. There must be instruction—careful instruction—a training of the animal to the end that it will understand what is wanted and how it is to do it. The better way of accustoming the colt to harness is to begin to handle it from its very earliest existence, and to gradually apply certain portions of the harness. The colt may become accustomed to the bit and to being touched by other portions of the harness very easily. A sound stick placed in its mouth at first without any attachment, but simply held in the hand, and then to attach it to a string carried over the head, is a good plan. Follow this up with a surcingle and finally with a cord attached to the bit and surcingle, etc., and your colt will be very well broken long before old enough for work. Patience and intelligence are the main principles of successful animal training. If a man is destitute of the former he ought never to touch a colt or young ox; and if he is destitute of the latter, he will not be able to manage himself, much less an unreasoning brute. Such a case presents the spectacle of the blind leading the blind, generally not a very successful operation. There is no position in life where a man should have himself more completely in hand than in the operation of training animals to work. If he is master of himself he will most likely succeed in becoming master of the young brute, while if he is not master of himself, it is probable that he and the beast will vie with each other as to which has the best reason, the man generally, however, succeeding in winning the prize.

But the overworking of young animals is another very serious fault in breaking them. Do the best we may, and under the new conditions the colt or young ox finds a great deal to irritate and excite, and the duty of the trainer is so make this irritation as light as possible and to allay it. No animal organization can bear irritation without some degree of injury. It may not be perceptible, but as it means a more rapid exhaustion of the vital forces, it excites nevertheless. Then the lack of strength must be taken into consideration. If we take a boy and put him to and keep him at cruelly hard work, we shall bend up and stiffen his limbs before he even arrives at manhood. The limbs of the boy, though apparently strong, are tender. They lack the strength which age alone can give, and so it is with the young working animal. It cannot have the capabilities of age until it gets the age.—*Western Rural.*

Testing Cream.

The test adopted by creamery men to find the butter value of cream collected from the dairy farms, consists in churning each batch of cream separately, and if it does not produce one pound of butter from two inches from an eight inch can, it is said to "fall short," and the patron is liable to the imputation of dishonesty in skimming. Just there are dishonest practices resorted to on some farms, is undoubtedly true, but it is also true that the test adopted by the creamery is not always a sure indication that cream has been tampered with to the detriment of the creamery.

Where the patron does a share of the skimming himself, he may stir in a quantity of milk to increase the measure, or stir in soda to cause an effervescence and thus increase the bulk of the cream. Besides these there are others devices resorted to for the purpose of defrauding the creamery. But in justice to those who do not resort to such practices, it should appear to the candid mind that there are certainly other causes than dishonesty from which a shortage may occur. On many farms it is entirely necessary that some of the milk shall be skimmed daily. There are young calves to be fed, and young pigs that ought to have milk, from which only a portion of the cream has been removed. This necessity implies the skimming, at a stage when the cream is as yet unripened, or has not had time to concentrate itself by evaporation to the thick mass of fatty globules. Cream thus pre naturely skimmed is watery and will not yield the amount of butter to the inch that can be obtained from thoroughly ripened cream. This is also measurably true of cream taken during the Spring months when the young grass is yet watery: it will not produce as rich cream that milk will also at a later season, when the grass is perfected its growth. Much of the "falling short" is also due to carelessness in skimming by the person who collects the cream, or carelessness in handling. It should also be noted that in taking a can out of the bank to be skimmed and setting it down on the floor (especially if it has stood a long time), that a layer of gas has formed between the cream and the milk which by the jar of setting the can on the floor, starts this gas upward through the cream, puffing it up so that it will measure more than if allowed to rest a few moments to allow the gas to escape and the cream regain its normal condition.

We might detail many other conditions that interfere with a true measurement did space permit. What is needed is that all milk should be allowed to stand till it acquires a ripeness. Then it should be measured by a careful hand who has that rare facility to do even handed justice between the patron and the party who employs him to collect the cream.—*Clarksville Star.*

Poland-Chinas.

This breed of hogs, now so well known and of popular and well deserved merit, is comparatively of recent origin, but have been bred with such care that they have become a distinct breed, capable of transmitting their characteristics with certainty. There has been much dispute as to whom the honor of originating the breed belongs, and that will probably be so for all time. Each claimant presents his claims, which are more or less sustained by evidence, and the public is the jury to decide upon the evidence presented. As there are various breeders at the present time, who are breeding most excellent stock, it matters little to the general public who the originator was. The question is of more interest to the contending parties themselves, both on account of the honor which attaches, and the patronage which would be apt to flow toward the originator. Our own opinion in the matter is only that of an individual, and others have the same opportunities for arriving at conclusions that we have. Consequently an expression of our opinion would be valueless as to settling the dispute. To the value of the breed, however, we unhesitatingly testify, and after many years of experience with it feel that too much cannot be said in its praise. We do not mean to disparage other breeds by any means, but repeat what we have often said that any of the improved breeds of swine are good enough, and will give good satisfaction. Having always bred the Poland China, however, we naturally lean toward them, and it is not unlikely that we have imbibed prejudices in their favor, a usual result of long-continued breeding of any particular breed of animals.

The individual breeders who claim to have originated or perfected this breed have been in the habit of attaching their names to the breed and that practice is still maintained. The name is, however, Poland-China, a name adopted by the National Swine Breeders' Association at a convention held at Indianapolis in November, 1872.

It appears that the breed sprang from a boar and three sows which were bought at Philadelphia by the Saukes of Union Village, Warren county, Ohio. They were either imported large China hogs or the immediate descendants of such. These hogs took the name of the county into which they were conveyed and were known as Warren county hogs. They were afterwards carefully bred in this county and in Butler county, and by judicious selection have been brought to their present perfection, differing from the original in consequence of foreign blood having been introduced into them.

These swine are hardy, good breeders, prolific, easily fattened, and mature early. They have won great popularity and give perfect satisfaction.—*Western Rural.*

The Bind-Weed.

Not long ago a plant was brought to me by a man who takes great pride in having a clean garden, and when any weed assert themselves, they are at once killed by thorough culture. This Summer he obtained a new and highly recommended strawberry, and in that part of the garden where the new plants were set there has come up a rapid growing weed, which he found it difficult to keep under control. The plant was a healthy species of the bind-weed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) and is a native of Europe and Asia. The old countries have furnished us with a long list of pests, and this bind weed is one of them. The plant is a twiner, and when it does not find any support, grows prostrate upon the ground, or procumbent, as the botanist would say. The common name evidently comes from its habit of twisting around other plants, and binding a whole mass of vegetation into a perfect tangle. It is a near relative of the common morning glory, and might be mistaken for it, though of much smaller size. The leaves are an inch and a half long. The flowers, which appear in June and July, are much like those of the morning glory, only smaller, varying in color from pale red to reddish white. There is nothing repulsive in the bind-weed, as is the case with the pig-weeds. It is a great pest in England.

There is great difficulty to be met in eradicating this pest. It is a rank grower in a rich and free soil, and is not easily killed by a continuous cutting of the plant above ground. The treatment needed is nothing more or less than clean culture, not letting the plants get any start of the hoe. When the ground is once covered, it is very difficult to kill the plants, and at the most they must be pulled up by the roots. The roots are perennial, growing on from year to year, and must be removed from the soil, or the remedy is only temporary. The plant should never be allowed to form seed. It is unfortunate that one of our largest growers of strawberry plants—one who sends out millions of those varieties of small fruit—should have his land filled with a pest as provoking as the bind-weed; and in blessing the country with a good strawberry, at the same time curse it in distributing a weed, for the eradiction of which incessant vigilance is the only condition.—*G. Giles in Country Gentleman.*

Wastes on the Farm.

The greatest of wastes on the farm are in not using our brains; the greatest because at the bottom of all other wastes. A little thinking often saves wastes. After accomplishing almost any labor the most of us can look back and see how we could have improved on it if we had but thought.

The ditch we dug through our meadows was not done in the most economical way. We dug too deeply at first, and did not allow for the settling of the land. That was an unnecessary waste of labor.

We omitted to buy an implement that would have saved nearly the cost in one year's use, until we had spent much in trying to do our work without it. Another waste.

We carry a waste pipe too near the surface to save the expense of digging a trench of a safe depth, and the Winter's frosts necessitate a replacement of the pipe and an additional digging. Another waste here.

We allowed the weeds to grow on one piece of land, not thinking to what proportion they would grow by the time the crops were too far advanced to admit the hoe. A waste here which might have been obviated. And so on, wastes little and big, everywhere, a larsing from our not thinking sufficiently—waste because easily avoided.

We omit the ordinary waste from neglect, from laziness, from want of appreciation of cleanliness—the waste from our stock, from our manure heap, from our household.

A very little thought will save to the farmer much, and the saving through this means, even on a small farm, will represent the interest on a considerable capital.

The wastes arising from ignorance can very easily be diminished, and are in a large part excusable. Those arising from carelessness are not deserving of sympathy. The farmer, as well as the business man, must use business principles to secure the largest success, and the one should be as careful of the outgoes as the other.—*Exchange.*

Whole Wheat for Fowls.

There is more solid nutriment in whole wheat, as a feed for poultry, than in any of the cereals, weight for weight. It is an excellent kind of grain for this use, though somewhat more expensive than any other sorts; but too much of this hearty feed is detrimental, particularly when fed to Cochins, Brahmas, etc.

Fowls are very partial to wheat. It helps the laying capacity of hens, but it should not be used except with discretion as to the quantity allowed them daily. An excess of this raw grain will induce a looseness in the bowels very frequently. It is easy of digestion, and should be furnished in moderation, as a needful and most desirable variety, in conjunction with other dry grains, such as cracked corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, etc.

If not more than one third or one-fourth of wheat is allowed with the other cereals mentioned, for ordinary purposes in the laying season, hens will do quite as well, and they can thus be kept in better average condition than by a greater allowance. We have proved this by frequent practical experiments in feeding.—*Poultry World.*

Overfeeding With Hay.

Now that cows are about going into Winter quarters, a hint about feeding hay may not be out of place. We often hear dairymen talk as if the height of skill in taking care of cows in the Winter was to get all the hay down that it is possible to cram into them. "I give my cows all the good hay I can get them to eat," is the boasted remark often heard from a spirited and aspiring dairyman, though in doing so he is wasting good provender, without promoting the best welfare of his animals. It is a good thing to feed cows well and to be sure that they have food enough to sustain them fully, but it is neither wise nor economical to crowd them with a great bulk of hay of any quality. It is not wise to crowd any animal with a great bulk of coarse food. Cows should have no more hay than they have time to remasticate, and if this is not enough for their necessities they should have some easily digested, concentrated food along with it. The quantity of hay given should never exceed what they will eat up clean, and once a day is often enough to give it, twice a day is better, as it is for properly ruminating.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1881.

At the close of the morning business Sen. Pendleton took the floor upon his bill to regulate and improve the civil service. He defined the spoils system the exception, it versal rule, if there be any service and only emphasize the rule, is a salary, office, partisan work and official as the salary shall have been paid for the work a better or newer worker appears." He traced Guiteau's motive in the shooting of Pres. Garfield, and said: 'The fact is patent that he wanted an office and did not get it, and he believed the President was responsible for his failure. He wanted a new deal, a new distribution of office. He believed a new President would make a new distribution, and that he would have another chance—desire for office and belief he had earned it. The belief that the President could and ought to divide the spoils among the victors, the brutality of our politics, which traduces character and vilifies motives whenever a difference of opinion or action exists. These made his crime possible. These made it possible for an assassin to assert that he was doing his party and his country a service. These are the festering beds in which such fools are born and such mad men and such schemes of wicked devilry are hatched. The act of Guiteau is exceptional; the causes which contributed to it are imbedded in our system and are ever present."

Of the effect of the spoils system on public men and public service, Sen. Pendleton said, "this system drives Senators and Representatives into such a position that not only do they neglect the chief duty of legislation, but too often they are tempted by their friends and supporters and are almost coerced to make the support of an administration conditional upon obtaining offices for their friends. Nor is this all, nor even the worst. The appeal to the love of money and love of patronage as stimulants to exertion creates a fierce and brutal party spirit which stops at no wrong in the accomplishment of its end. It makes it a intelligent exercise of the elective franchise impossible. It makes a free election and a fair count impossible. It levies contributions on the salaries of all officers, and expends the vast sums thus collected in corrupting voters. It lowers the tone and degrades the sentiment not only of public men, but more important still, of the whole people behind them. We must supplant this system. We must root it out with a true and dry. In its place we must put another and better system, founded on the idea that public offices are public trusts, to be administered solely for the public good. That the fittest men shall administer them until better and still better men shall be found; that offices have no right to be, except that faithful execution of the duties attached to them is necessary to the public welfare and the maximum of the efficiency and the minimum of cost constitutes the condition on which they should exist. We must establish the idea that the business of 50,000,000 of people must be transacted by business men upon business principles, and all the more rigidly and faithful because it is the business of the people."

Sen. Pendleton then explained at length the scope of his bill, saying he invited criticism and discussion of it. He closed as follows: "I speak to the Senators on the other side of this chamber. You have the Administration, you have the offices; you are enjoying the power and emoluments. This bill does not disturb you in the possession of them. I appeal to the Senators on this side of the chamber. We are in the minority. We have no offices now. The chances of time will sooner or later put them in our grasp. Let us now declare that we will have none of these offices except those which may be won on merit. Let us give this earnest of our sincerity in a great reform. Let us give this token of the purity and patriotism of our coming administration of the Government. Let us convince the people, even our opponents, that we contend for power, not that we may enjoy the emoluments of office, but that we lead the country in the pathways of advancement and beneficence under the inspiration of true Democracy. Patronage, however pleasant for the man, is a curse to the party or country. Let us put it behind us now. Let us do the right now. Let us destroy it now, and we will in the future reap our full inestimable reward in having disengaged our party and our President from the influences which will surely plant the seeds of early defeat in our coming victory, and in having saved our country from the perils which now environ it."

Sen. Dawes, replying to the criticisms upon his position on the subject by Sen. Pendleton, said these were due to his own inability, both now and in the last Congress, to support that feature of the Senator's measure providing for the establishment in Washington of the Board of Examiners, or an imperium in imperio, with no prescribed tenure, who are to superintend and control all examinations in all departments and places in the civil service covered by the bill.

He relieved the Board, such as proposed, would depend for its efficiency solely upon the spirit of the Executive, who approved it. His own conviction was, the remedy for abuses in the civil service was in the people of the country, and could only be applied effectively by them.

Sen. Hill (Ga.) said in his judgment that difficulty was not in want of legislation, and therefore it was very difficult to see how a remedy was to be supplied by legislation. One great difficulty, he thought, was, that while everybody was preaching very earnestly on civil service reform, nobody was practicing it, and it did not seem to make any difference to the people whether their Representatives were practicing it or not. While the country was weeping over the tragic end of the late President, a Federal Judge was soiling his ermine by indicting a letter to the successor of that President, one who by reason of the corrupt civil service complained of, had succeeded to the office, appealing to him to make appointments for the purpose, in the choice language of that Judge, "of cementing our coalition" in Virginia "to control the State election. What was that coalition? It was to secure to the Republicans the officers of the State. The Senator from Ohio had said that much, but had not told the country that the President to whom that letter was addressed, while yet the mantling sobs of the people were echoing around him, sat down and made the very appointment which this Judge has designated as "cementing our coalition," and then, perhaps, with the same ink, had written a homily on Civil Service Reform, to be introduced into his message to Congress. This was the way we are practicing Civil Service Reform. The President was not to blame for this. The people expect and demand it. The Senator from Massachusetts uttered one great truth when he said the trouble in all this was with the people. If people would visit their condemnation upon the political party, or members of that party that thus degraded and debauched the Civil Service, the abuses would soon cease.

Sen. Voorhees said he had no speech to make, but would ask for the reading of a joint resolution he had prepared on the subject.

The joint resolution was read, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It proposes an amendment to the Constitution, providing that all Postmasters, Revenue Collectors, Judges, Marshals, and the United States District Attorneys for the District Courts of the United States shall be elected by the people of the State in which their duties are to be performed, and in such manner as the Legislatures of the States will provide.

Sen. Pendleton's bill was then informally laid on the table, and Sen. Beck's Presidential succession bill was taken up in order to have precedence to-morrow. Sen. Beck temporarily yielded the floor.

Bills introduced and referred:

By Sen. Vest—To incorporate the Inter-Ocean Ship Railway Company; also to for Commissioners to ascertain what just claims for services by officers and privates of the rebellion in accord with and subject to orders of United States authorities still remain unpaid and not assumed by any State.

Sen. Davis (W. Va.) submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish, as early as practicable, a statement showing:

1. What frauds, if any, have been discovered in the payment of pensions, the nature and character thereof, under the various pension acts; whether in the pension offices, by pension agents, or in any bureau of any department from which information relative to granting pensions is obtained; and what legislation, if any, he can recommend to protect the Government from such fraudulent claims, and the honest pensioner from fraud and extortion.

2. What amount of arrearages has been paid under the "Arrears Act" of 1879 up to January 1st, 1881, with the number of cases added to the pension rolls, and applications impending under the Pension Act.

3. The estimated amount required annually to pay settled and pending cases under said act; the estimated total cost of arrearage pensions; the annual amount after arrearages had been determined on; the regular pension roll and the total cost.

Tabled and ordered printed.

Sen. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendments the bill to place Gen. Grant on the army retired list.

Sen. Maxey, of the Committee, said the report just made was not unanimous, and he would indicate his objections to it at the proper time.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation was needed to enable the widows and heirs of soldiers to receive the benefits of bounties due to said soldiers while living and remaining unpaid at the time of their death.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections upon memorials effecting the title of the New York Senators to their seats was laid on the table after a statement by Sen. Garland that upon examination he saw nothing to dissent from in this report. This action was regarded as a final disposition of the matter.

Sen. Davis (Illinois) offered a bill for a second Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of the United States.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills introduced:

By Mr. Shelley—To equalize homesteads; also to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers.

By Mr. Page—To restrict Chinese immigration. [This and another bill introduced by Page are designed to carry into effect the Conger treaty by prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers, except such as reside in this country at the date of the treaty. The classes specially exempted by their provisions are merchants, business men, students and Government agents.] Making the Patent Office a separate Department; also for the appointment of a Commission of colored men to inquire into the intellectual condition of colored people South; also making the trade dollar a legal tender; also abolishing the tax on deposits with banks, banking associations and bankers.

By Sen. Plumb—To authorize the issue of silver certificates and standard silver dollars on deposit of silver bullion; also to grant the right of way through Fort Bliss' Military Reservation to the Rio Grande & El Paso Railroad Company.

By Sen. Ingalls—A resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire and report what increase of pension, if any, should be allowed to the widow of Abraham Lincoln. Adopted.

The subjects referred to in the President's message were referred to the appropriate committees.

A resolution for woman's suffrage came up, but the morning hour expired without action upon it.

The discussion of Presidential succession in contingencies proved few, was resumed, and Sen. Garland addressed the Senate. He said the President pro tem., of the Senate and the Speaker of the House had been held to be officers in the sense in which the word is used in the Constitution, inasmuch as they were officers of their houses respectively. Enough of doubt had been thrown upon it to require the matter to be placed beyond further cavil. His answer to the objections of the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) that the Cabinet officers, on whom the line of succession is given by his bill, might be ineligible as not possessing Presidential qualifications, was that the requirement that such officers shall have these qualifications could be added to the bill; also a provision to meet a possible case of a Cabinet implicated as participes criminis, with an impeached President. He disagreed with that Senator as to the propriety of vesting the provisional succession in Judges of the Supreme Court as the Presidential duties were beyond question such as required an experience, rather than as judicial or legislative officer. The succession should descend in that line which was indicated by the verdict at the quadrennial election.

As to when Presidential inability arises, or as to who is to determine that inability, he said: "Congress is unable to determine, and the only means for a determination of that question would be a constitutional amendment. The clause of the Constitution simply gives Congress the right to say what officer shall sit, and neither in that nor anywhere else is it empowered to pass upon the inability question. The truth is, it was intended to be left to the President and the Vice President as a matter of comity, to be settled between them. If Vice President Arthur had been in full accord with Pres. Garfield, did any one doubt that he would have been called on to act in the latter's stead within 10 days after the President was shot, because it was then generally known, notwithstanding the dispatches that came from Washington to the contrary, that the President would not survive. Suppose the idea of the inability of the President to become generally entertained by the country, and that upon being waited on and informed of the popular belief, he denied that there was any ground for it, and held on to his office, how could a remedy be applied? There was no remedy, for, behind the President, was the military to support his claims. There was no means for determining what constituted inability, as the constitutional provision was intended to be self sustaining without any intervention of Congress with the co-ordinate branch of the Government. Various instances of disability might be suggested, one of which was the absence of the President at the head of the army, in which case the Vice President would act. The measure he had proposed vesting the succession in the executive officers, in contradistinction with the legislative and judicial officers of the Government, although open to objections that had not been suggested, was the best he could conceive of.

Sen. Coke urged the duty of Congress to provide promptly for averting complications, and Jones (Fla.) advocated an amendment to Beck's resolution so as to provide for inquiry whether any additional provisions of law or changes in the power of the Constitution are necessary to secure stability in the office of President pro tem of the Senate, when the Vice President becomes President of the United States in the contingencies provided for.

Sen. Jones' argument was not concluded.

The Chair submitted an executive message transmitting a report from the Secretary of State with accompanying papers touching the proposed modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 between the United States and Great Britain. Ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The President pro tem. is authorized to fill vacancies occasioned by recent changes in Committee membership and other like vacancies previously existing.

Bills introduced and referred:

For the suppression and prevention of pleuro pneumonia in cattle; to authorize the erection of a statue to Chief Justice Marshall; for the further appropriation to continue improvement of Little Kanawha River, in West Virginia.

Sen. Hoar's resolution for a special committee on the rights of women was taken up.

Sen. Vest, in opposition, said the Senate now had 41 committees with messengers and clerks, one-half of whom, without exaggeration, were literally without employment. There was another committee that would do justice to it. The one to which he referred most respectfully was that on Revolutionary Claims. The Committee on Revolutionary Claims had before it but one bill in 30 years. It would be able to give the woman suffragists its undivided attention and they would there find at least one undisturbed haven of rest. Vest finally moved to refer the whole subject matter to that committee.

Sen. Bayard moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Judiciary. He regarded Woman Suffrage as presenting a question which struck at the very roots of the present organization of society. It was a many sided one, and some of its aspects were not fitting for discussion in a public forum like the Senate.

The morning hour expiring, Sen. Logan asked, and obtained unanimous consent to say a word. He thought it but just that the lady citizens of the United States should have a committee specially charged to hear their views, which should be organized as favorably to those views as possible, in order that such citizens may have a hearing.

Sen. Morrill asked unanimous consent to allow the resolution to be disposed of.

Sen. Voorhees asked the regular order, namely, resolutions and bill on Presidential succession. This subject was accordingly taken up, but laid over after a statement by Sen. Jones (Fla.) who had the floor, that he would yield for a speech by Sen. Voorhees on another subject.

The following assignments in rearrangement of committees, consequent upon the recent vacancies, is announced: Sen. Windom is substituted for Sen. Edmunds as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and takes the place of Sen. Aldrich on the same Committee. He is also assigned to the Committees on Patents and Education and Labor to fill vacancies and to the Committee on Transportation Routes to the seaboard in place of Sen. Blair.

Sen. Harrison succeeds Sen. Logan on Indian Affairs and Sen. Sawyer on Territories.

Sen Aldrich takes the place of Sen. Hawley on the District of Columbia.

Sen. Sewell is assigned to the Chairmanship of Enrolled Bills, in place of Sen. Rollins.

Sen. Sawyer to the Select Committee on Census, in place of Sen. Cameron (Wis.)

Sen. Miller (New York) to Epidemic Diseases, in place of Sen. Miller (Cal.)

Sen Hill (Colorado) to the Select Committee on Nicaraguan Claims, in place of Sen. Hawley.

Sen Dawes to Civil Service and Retrenchment, in place of Sen. Hill (Ga.)

Sen. Saunders to the Select Committee on Civil Service in place of Sen. Rollins.

Sen. Van Wyck to Pensions to fill a vacancy.

Sen. Voorhees' resolution referring to the Finance Committee the parts of the President's message, relating to the repeal of the laws authorizing silver coinage and the issue of silver certificates was taken up, and that Senator addressed the Senate.

The resolution was agreed to.

The resolution of Sen. Jones calling for information relating to the construction of the Florida ship canal passed.

On motion of Sen. Garland, the bill legalizing the election of the Legislature of New Mexico, December 2, 1880, was passed. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the following special Committee on Expenses attending the illness and burial of Pres. Garfield: Taylor, [Pound, Cox (N. Y.), Joyce, Lefevre, Binford, Blackburn, Page, Springer, O'Neill and Shelley.

Mr. Robinson (N. Y.) rose to a question of privilege. He stated he had a resolution he desired to offer. During the recess of Congress an officer of this Government connected with the State Department had usurped the privileges of the House.

The Speaker—The gentleman has already disclosed he desires to proceed to business.

Mr. Robinson—This question involves the privileges of the House.

The Speaker—It is not a matter relating to a member of the House.

Mr. Robinson—It relates to the whole House—its usurpation by a subordinate of this Government; it involves the imprisonment of our citizens abroad. We can get nothing into this Congress though the rights of our citizens cannot be heard. [Loud cries of order.] I will not press it now, but you will hear from me again.

The call of States was then continued at the point where left unfinished Tuesday last.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Hubbell—To amend the act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal revenue taxes.

By Mr. Willetts—To regulate suffrage in the Territories and to fix certain qualifications for office. Also to provide for oaths of jurors in trials for bigamy in the Territories; also relative to the crime of bigamy and proof thereof; also to provide for the registration of voters in Utah Territory; also to reorganize the legislative power of Utah; also granting a pension to the father of the late Gen. Custer.

By Mr. Lord—Repealing sections of the Revised Statutes, relating to the tax on banks, bank notes and National banking associations; also to repeal the tax on bank checks; also to repeal the internal revenue tax on medicines, perfumery, etc.

By Mr. Burrows—Relating to the recovery of damages for infringment of patents.

By Mr. Chalmers—To pay the public debt and stop the manufacture of money by corporations. Section 1 provides for the issue of $30,000,000 of United States treasury notes, which shall have the same legal tender qualities as are now given the National bank notes.

Section 2 provides that any bank, National, State or private shall be released from tax on its deposits, and from a stamp tax on its checks whenever it will exchange with the United States Treasury all the National bank notes it may have on hand as a time, and enter into a contract to make monthly exchanges with the Treasurer of all National bank notes it may receive for Treasury notes hereby issued. The National bank which shall make such exchange shall be relieved from taxation on circulation and may hold Treasury notes herein described as its reserve fund.

Section 3 provides that whenever $1,000 or more National bank notes are received into the United States Treasury in any manner except by voluntary surrender of the bank issuing the same the United States Treasurer shall demand payment therefor from such National bank. The said bank shall have option to redeem its notes either in legal tender money or in United States bonds, and if any bank shall fail to redeem the notes on demand the Treasury will proceed to sell United States bonds to such bank, and pay for said notes, and all National bank notes when redeemed or voluntarily surrendered shall be cancelled, and no more National bank notes will be issued after the passage of this act, but whenever any National bank notes are cancelled which were not purchased by the Treasury notes herein provided for, an amount of those Treasury notes equal to the bank notes thus cancelled will be placed in the Treasury to be issued as other funds.

Section 4 provides that whenever any National bank shall redeem its notes in United States bonds, such bonds shall be cancelled, and whenever it shall redeem its notes in legal tender money, such money will at once be applied to the purchase of United States bonds, which shall then be cancelled.

Section 5 provides that the United States Treasury may purchase gold and silver bullion with United States Treasury notes whenever it may be necessary, and shall keep in the Treasury 50 per cents. of the amount of the United States Treasury notes and coin certificates outstanding, in gold and silver coin, and all coin in the Treasury in excess of the amount shall be applied, from time to time, to the purchase of United States bonds.

By Mr. Hazeltine—Providing for the payment of the interest bearing debt of the United States. It provides that all interest bearing debts will be paid in lawful money, and all moneys in the treasury and all moneys of the United States not otherwise appropriated, shall be applied to the payment of the interest bearing debt. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue non interest bearing treasury notes, in denominations of one dollar, two, five, 10, 20, 50 and 100, which shall be made lawful money and legal tender at face value for all taxes, revenues and debts, public and private, which may be necessary in addition to the aforesaid money and revenues to pay said interest bearing debt.

By Mr. Burrows—To reduce the letter postage from three to two cents.

By Mr. McCook—To donate condemned bronze cannon to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland to aid in the erection of a statue at Washington, D. C., of Pres. Garfield.

The call was not concluded, but the 13 States called to-day contributed 807 bills.

Mr. Dibble announced the death of his predecessor, M. P. O'Connor. The usual resolutions of regret were adopted, and the House, out of respect for the deceased, adjourned till Monday.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Sec. Blaine's Voluminous Instructions to Minister Lowell.

A Radical Modification of the Treaty to be Insisted Upon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The following instructions from Sec. Blaine in reference to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was sent to the Senate by the President in answer to a resolution of that body:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, 1881.

James Russell Lowell, London:

SIR:—In pursuance of the premises laid down in my circular note of June 24, this year, touching the determination of this Government with respect to the guarantee of neutrality for an Inter-Oceanic Canal, at Panama, it becomes my duty to call your attention to the Convention of April 19, 1850, between Great Britain and the United States, commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. According to the articles of that Convention, the high contracting parties, in referring to an Inter Oceanic Canal through Nicaragua, agreed that "neither one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself an exclusive control over said ship canal, and that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortification commanding the same, or in the vicinity of the same." In a concluding paragraph the high contracting parties agreed to extend their protection by treaty stipulations to any other practical communications, whether by canal or railway, across the Isthmus, which are now proposed to be established by way of Tehuantepec or Panama." This convention was made more than 30 years ago, under exceptional and extraordinary conditions which have long since ceased to exist—conditions which at best were temporary in their nature, and which can never be reproduced. The remarkable development of the United States on the Pacific Coast since that time, has created new duties for this Government and devolved new responsibilities upon it, a full and complete discharge of which requires some essential modifications in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The interests of Her Majesty's Government involved in this question, in so far as they may be properly judged by observation of a friendly power, are so inconsiderable in comparison with those of the United States, that the President hopes a readjustment of the terms of the treaty may be reached in a spirit of amity and concord.

Respect to Her Majesty's Government demands that objections to the perpetuity of the convention as it now exists should be stated with directness and with entire frankness, and among the most salient and palpable of these is the fact that the operation of the treaty practically concedes to Great Britain control of whatever canal may be constructed. Insular imposition of home government, with its extended colonial possessions, requires the British Empire to maintain a vast naval establishment which in our continental solidity we do not need, and in time of peace shall never create. If the United States binds itself not to fortify or land it concedes that Great Britain in a possible case of a struggle for the control of the canal, shall at the outset have an advantage, which would prove decisive, and which could not be reversed, except by the expenditure of treasure and force. The presumptive intention of the treaty was to place the two powers on a place of perfect equality with respect to the Canal, but in practice, as I have indicated, this would prove utterly delusive and would instead surrender it, if not in form, yet in effect, to the control of Great Britain. The treaty binds the United States not to use its military force in any precautionary measure, while it leaves the naval power of Great Britain perfectly free and unrestrained, ready at any moment needed to seize both ends of the Canal and render its military occupation upon land a matter entirely within the discretion of Her Majesty's Government.

The military power of the United States, as shown by the recent civil war, is without limit, and in any conflict on the American continent altogether irresistible. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty commands this Government not to use a single regiment of troops to protect its interest in connection with an Inter Oceanic Canal, but to surrender the transit to the guardianship and control of the British Navy.

If no American soldier is to be quartered on the Isthmus to protect the rights of his country in an Inter-Oceanic Canal, surely by the fair logic of neutrality, no war vessel of Great Britain should be permitted to appear in the waters that control either entrance of the Canal.

The United States seeks to use only for the defense of its own interests the same forecast and provision which Her Majesty's Government so energetically employs in defense of the interests of the British Empire. The possessions which Great Britain thus carefully guards in the East are not of more importance to her than is the Pacific slope, with its present development and assured growth, to the Government of the United States.

Following is a summary of the changes necessary to meet the views of this Government.

First—Every part of the treaty which forbids the United States fortifying the Canal and holding political control of it in conjunction with the country in which it is located, to be cancelled.

Second—Every part of the treaty in which Great Britain and the United States agree to make no acquisition of territory in Central America, to remain in full force, as in the original proposition.

Third—The United States will not object to maintaining the clause looking to the establishment of a free port of each end whenever the Canal may be constructed, if England desires it to be retained."

Fourth—The clause in which the two Governments agreed to make treaty stipulations for a joint protectorate of whatever railway or canal might be constructed at Tehuantepec or Panama has never been perfected; no treaty stipulations for the proposed end have been suggested by either party, although citizens of the United States long since constructed a railway at Panama, and are now engaged in the same work at Tehuantepec. It is a fair presumption, in the judgment of the President that this provision should be regarded as absolute by the non-action and common consent of the two Governments.

Fifth—The clause defining the distance from either end of the Canal, where, in time of war, captures might be made by either belligerent on the high seas, was left incomplete and the distance was never determined. In the judgment of the President speaking in the interest of commerce, this distance should be made as liberal as possible, and might with advantage, as a question relating to the high seas and common to all Nations, be a matter of stipulation between the great powers of the world.

In assuming as a necessity political control of whatever canal or canals that may be constructed across the Isthmus the United States will act in entire harmony with the Governments within whose territory canals shall be located.

Complicated Diseases.

A prominent gentleman in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, writes us that he finds Kidney Wort to be the best remedy he ever knew for a complication of diseases. It is the specific action which it has on the liver, kidneys and bowels, which gives it such curative powers, and it is the thousands of cures which it is performing which gives it its great celebrity. Liquid (very concentrated) or dry, both act efficiently.—N. H. Journal and Courier.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

YOUTH'S COMPANION

1882

THE PUBLISHERS

Have spared no effort to present an Announcement of new features for 1882, that shall represent the best ability in entertaining literature. The names of writers for the COMPANION and a selection from the topics that will be treated in the coming volume are given below.

Its Serial Stories.

These are by writers of rare gifts and experience. Several of the Stories will illustrate topics that are engaging public attention.

A Serial Story. Illustrated. . . . . By W. D. Howells.
A Live Story for Boys. Illustrated. . . . . By J. T. Trowbridge.
An English Story. Illustrated. . . . . By William Black.
Witchcraft at Deacon Wiggins'. . . By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Four Nights Among Russian Nihilists. . . By a Writer in Russia.
Tales of Old New England Taverns. . . By Rose Terry Cooke.
Stories of Successful Business Men. . . . By James Parton.
Stories of the White Mountains. . . . . By E. A. Rinehman.
Stories of Old District Schools. . . . . By E. P. Pratt.

Its Stories of Adventure.

Incidents of Frontier Life and Adventure in the West; in Africa; in Australia; in Greenland; in China, Japan and Corea; in Russia; in New Zealand; on the Ocean. Fully illustrated.

A Pioneer School-Mistress in the Far West: Her experiences—amusing, often thrilling—related to her Eastern friends. By Adeline Hall.

Lost in the Gran Chaco; or, Six Weeks in a South American Wilderness: A Six Weeks' Flight among the Cannibals. Illustrated. By H. S. Dearborn, C. E.

Perils of a Lineman's Life: Guarding a Telegraph Wire in Sumatra. Illustrated. . . By Lieut. Grinnell.
On Recent Battle Fields. Illustrated. . . By Archibald Forbes.
A Story of South Africa. A Serial Story. By Capt. Mayne Reid.
Nobody's Boys. A Serial Story. Illustrated. . . By C. A. Stephens.

Amusing and Practical.

The Pigmies of a Nether World.—

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

Small pox is on the increase in Chicago.

Oregon had 100,000 tons of wheat for export this year.

Queen Victoria has contributed £2,200 to the relief of the Irish ladies.

Yellow fever has assumed alarming proportions at Barbadoes and in San Domingo.

Tench, a French food fish, have been introduced in the Central Park ponds in New York.

A colored boy at Clarksville, Tenn., killed himself the other day by trying to ride a bicycle.

The Royal Museum of Brussels paid $6,800 for Rubens picture, "The Miracles of St. Benedict."

A Philadelphia paper has a report that one of Col. Ingersoll's daughters has become a Presbyterian.

It is now certain that the culture of cane in southern Oregon will soon be a most important industry.

The storage tank of the Standard Oil Company in Chicago sprung a leak and $12 000 worth of oil went to waste.

The Common Council of Joliet refused to accept the Water works erected by Jesse W. Starr on contract for $100,000.

The Assessor's valuation of Portland, Ore., foots up a trifle over $11,000 000, an increase of $1,500,000 over last year.

Mr. Speaker Keifer is credited with owning many thousands of acres of land—more or less valuable—in Nebraska.

The liabilities of the Sprague estate are $8,9 2,872, and its assets at the assessed valuation aggregate $5,042,481.

At North Sydney, Nova Scotia, a large portion of the business center of the town was burned. Loss, over insurance, $100,000.

Sen. Miller is pressing a bill to enlarge the grants to the State of California of the Yosemit Valley and Mariposa Big Tree grove.

The Mayor of Norfolk, Va., has prohibited a raffle for the benefit of the Orphan Asylums of that city, as being contrary to law.

The exports of petroleum and petroleum products for 10 months ended Oct. 31 were $34 017,969, and for the corresponding period of 1880, $28,849,949.

Chief McGarigle, of the Chicago police force, will ask the City Council to increase the force to 800 men, which will be then only one man to 810 of population.

Col. E. R. Reyburn, of New York, who embezzled $8 069, was caught in Omaha and taken eastward. On his person was found $1,300 of the missing money.

Within three years New York has doubled her commerce with Southern ports. The Savannah line alone runs two passenger and four freight steamers each week.

The officers of the Lake Shore Road have caused the arrest of two prominent citizens of Elkhart Ind., named Thomas Churchill and Henry Bowers, for stealing metal from the shops.

By a vote of the Baptist Deacons at Mendocia, Ind., a figure of Venus, which had been embroidered on a screen by the pastor's daughter, was declared unfit to be sold at a Church fair.

The stockholders of the Keeley motor, at their annual meeting adopted the annual report of the Directors to the effect that the inventor should, for the protection of the stockholders, take out patents to cover his invention.

Fire Marshel Swenie, of Chicago, has discovered that the flames which destroyed the harvesting warehouse of D. M. Osborne & Co., were set by burglars, who had robbed the safe of $2 000 in cash and $4,000 in bonds.

The third annual reunion of the Forty fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, will be held at Lagrange, Lagrange County, Ind., Jan. 3, 1883, on the anniversary of the battle of Stone River, in which the regiment was engaged.

The Virginia Senate has rejected all pending nominations. Some were made just before the adjournment of the Legislature two years ago and the persons named have served since. New nominations will be made after January 1st.

It appears from statistics that the export of butter from this country to England has fallen off exactly one half in 12 months, and threatens to fall off more, on account of the way oleomargarine has been imposed upon the English for genuine butter.

In Tennessee boys convicted of petty crimes of mere vagrancy are reformed by being worked in the streets in chaingangs with hardened criminals. A Nashville paper casually reports one lot of "seven or eight boys, white and colored none more than 10 years old."

The materials for building the Count Botocki's palace at the corner of the Avenue Freidland and the Rue de Balzac, Paris, have cost 6,000,000 francs. The stone has all been brought from the Jura. The interior decoration of the house will cost at least another 6,000,000.

Henry Villard is to expend $1,000,000 in the erection of a residence on Madison avenue, near Fiftieth street, New York. Sidney Dillon is building a mansion which will throw Vanderbilt's into the shade. Bonanza Mackay is arranging to outrival all by a palace at Central Park.

Eleven hundred thousand dollars of the $1,500 000 capital needed to build the new mill at Lewiston, Me., is subscribed, and the balance is likely to come in soon. The stockholders want Gov. Plaisted to call a session of the Legislature this Winter so that they can work under a charter.

Officers of 21 telegraph and cable companies of England memorialize the Government to place submarine cables under the protection of an international law. The companies also ask Lord Granville to receive a deputation to present their views on the subject.

D. D. Chamberlain, of New York, a grandson of Daniel Drew, was recently declared insane by a commission. He then took from the vaults of a trust company a pile of bonds worth $200 000 and applied to a Brooklyn Court for a stay of proceedings. His wife instituted the action for fear of violence at his hands.

A story is afoot in Washington that two of the jurors in the Guiteau trial are disqualified because they were in the service of the Government for several years, although they swore to the contrary. Gates was recently employed in the navy yard as a machinist, and Wormley was a messenger in the Pension office.

The balance of cash in the Michigan State Treasury December 31, was $1,464 760 57; receipts for the week ending December 10th were $25 977 83; payments for the same time $23 665 33; leaving a balance, December 10th, 1881, of $1,468 072 67; of which $580 000 belong to the sinking fund, $598,013 21 are held in the trust funds, and $221,058 86 are available for general purposes.

Sen. Lamar and Representatives Money, Singleton and Chalmers, of Mississippi, called at the Postoffice Department Saturday, and urged restoration of steamboat mail service on the Yazoo and Sunflower Rivers. The Department in reply to the request of the delegation showed that by transferring the service from steamboats to railroads, better work was being performed at greatly reduced rates.

The annual report of the Illinois State Board of Charities, just published, shows that the total expenses of the various charitable institutions of Illinois for the past year were $888 972. The ordinary expenses for these institutions were $655,861, of which $247,895 was for attendance, $177 675 for food, $42 657 for clothing, and $61 418 for fuel. The inmates of maintaining the insane for the year was $209

THE "JEANNETTE"

Crushed in the Ice—The Crew Embark in Three Boats.

Two of the Boats Safe—Eleven Men Missing.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Governor of Siberia has just issued a proclamation announcing that the Arctic voyage ship, the "Jeannette" is safe with all on board, with all her equipments intact.

The Governor who has taken for a long time a special interest in the Arctic exploration caused an extraordinary searching party to be sent out to hunt tracks of the "Jeannette," when he learned that fears were entertained that misfortune had overtaken her, and that relief expeditions were being organized in her interests by the different Governments.

Knowing the delays incidental to such Government action he at once equipped and sent out on his own account a party of the most experienced and reliable explorers at his command with the most simple powers and most positive instructions. These men at once entered into the undertaking with all their souls and stuck to their work despite the most dangerous obstacles until they found traces of the lost ship, and finally overtook her.

The people aboard the "Jeannette" were much astonished when they were informed by the Siberian explorers that they had become the objects of solicitude of all the civilized nations of the world, and that nearly all the Christian Governments were preparing to make appropriations to fit out vessels looking to a general search for what it was generally feared would prove to be only their remains.

After ascertaining that the "Jeannette" was absolutely safe, and that all on board were well and fully provided for, the Siberians hastened back to report the good news for which the Governor had impressed upon them that the whole scientific world was anxiously waiting.

The Governor of Siberia at once dispatched special couriers with the news to have it get to London with all possible speed, and it reached London a few minutes ago.

WASHINGTON, Dec 21.—Secretary of State Frelinghuysen received to day the following telegram from the Charge D'Affaires of the United States at St. Petersburg:

To the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The "Jeannette" was crushed in the ice June 11th in latitude 77°, longitude 157°. The crew embarked in three boats and were separated by wind and fog. Number three with 11 men, Engineer Melville commanding, reached the mouth of the Lena, September 19 Subsequently, number one, with Capt. DeLong, Dr. Ambler and 12 men reached the Lena in a pitiable condition. Prompt assistance was sent. No 2 is not heard from.

HOFFMAN,
St. Petersburg.

A special supplement of the official Gazette, issued this morning, announces that all telegrams from Engineer Melville, of the last Arctic exploring steamer "Jeannette," will be forwarded to their destination as promptly as possible, and the most energetic measures be taken for the discovery of the remainder of the crew of the 'Jeannette' and those left on the ice at the mouth of Lena River.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

Sen. Sherman introduced a bill to facilitate decision in controverted questions in customs revenue cases, and amending laws in relation to revenue duties; referred. Sen. Sherman, in connection with the same matter, submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate any information in the Treasury Department respecting the organization of a special court for the trial of customs cases or for transferring any such cases to the Court of Claims, and also his opinion upon the expediency of such measure; adopted.

The Senate went into executive session and confirmed a number of nominations. When the doors were re-opened, on motion of Sen. Allison, authority was given for printing the testimony to be taken and papers produced in the investigation by the Committee on Appropriations of accounts for the expenditure of appropriations by the executive department.

Sen Williams introduced a bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry and to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and the spread of infectious diseases amongst domestic animals. Referred.

The Chair submitted Executive documents in response to Senate resolution relating to the seizure of Vincenzo Rebello, an Italian, in the City of New Orleans; also a report by the Secretary of State relating to the necessity of modifying Consular jurisdiction in Eastern countries. After a short Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred.

A resolution was adopted, granting House and Senate employees, discharged since December 1, one month's pay.

Senate bill passed providing that in the District of Columbia when legal holidays fall on Sunday, it shall be observed the following Monday.

The Utah delegate case was postponed till January 10th.

Mr. Haskell called up his resolution providing that the rules of the 46th Congress be the rules of the present House. Adopted.

Mr. Hawk introduced a bill for the protection of the person of the President of the United States. It provides for punishment by death of assault with intent to kill the President. If it shall be shown that the assailant was irresponsible at the time of the assault he shall be confined in the Asylum for Insane for life. Referred.

Mr. Kasson moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution for the reappointment of the Intercoastic Committee.

Mr. Randall opposed the resolution. Result of vote: Yeas, 96; nays, 15.

Mr. Randall raised the point of no quorum, and the resolution was referred.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

DISGRACED SOLDIERS.

Report on the Unsoldierly Conduct of the Ninth Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The report of the committee investigating charges of misconduct against members of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, during the trip to Yorktown, is made public. Col. Strachan says after the most searching investigation he finds certain misdemeanors charged against members of the command corroborated, and submits the names of 21 men, who, he has reason to believe, were guilty of improper conduct. The offenses cited are simple intoxication, disobedience of orders and unsoldierly and ungentlemanly acts committed under the influence of liquor. The Regimental Board of Inquiry is unable to learn that alleged offenses such as taking cheap jewelry, insulting young white girls and other misdemeanors have any foundation. Appended to the report of the Committee are special orders that seven men of the Regiment named in the report as guilty of improper conduct, be summarily discharged, and that the commanding officers permit no voluntary parade of the regiment, or any part thereof, outside of the armories until the Spring drill of May or June next.

Mrs. Lincoln's Health.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 19.—Mrs. Lincoln writes to her friends that she has completely lost the use of her eyes. Her letters are written by an attendant. She does not say what caused this new trouble, or how serious it is likely to prove. She has been accustomed to sit alone in a dark room, which may have weakened her eyes, although they never failed her before. She says as to her general health that she is very weak

A wholesale grocery firm at Erie, Pa., has steadily missed bank bills from its cash drawer. On Saturday workmen discovered a large mouse-nest made entirely of paper money, immediately back of the cash receptacle. Many of the notes were uninjured.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

The Assassin's Divorced Wife and Other Witnesses Examined.

Death in a Juror's Family Causes a Postponement in the Trial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—After recess, yesterday, L. S. Gobell, New York, took the witness stand.

Guiteau—"If your Honor please, I would like to know what they expect to prove by this witness. I think we have had about enough of this kind of testimony. I only knew this man slightly."

Judge Cox—"It is not necessary to state in advance. Go on, Mr. Witness."

Witness was in the life insurance business. Prisoner desired to solicit for him. Witness paid him $25 but never realized any business from his efforts. Prisoner told witness that he was about to marry a wealthy lady, and was to have the Austrian Mission, and wanted to borrow $200. Witness did not detect any evidence of unsound mind.

H. T. Ketcham, of New York, attorney at law, knew the prisoner in 1875, when he occupied a desk in the office of Judge Hawes. Witness related an instance of Guiteau's obtaining money under false pretenses.

Scoville objected to all testimony going to show the commission of any other crime or misdemeanor by the prisoner.

Guiteau (indignantly)—I never got a cent from this man in my life. He was only a poor clerk. I did not consider him a proper associate for a hightoned lawyer like myself.

The prisoner continually interrupted and insisted that the evidence was entirely false. Finally, turning to Scoville—"You are getting badly cracked on this matter. If you had any sense you would see it doesn't do our case any good. You'll be on trial as a crank yourself, if you don't look out. Why, you are getting worse than Corkhill."

Henry Wood, of Philadelphia, had known the prisoner some years. Never saw anything indicating that he was of unsound mind; always thought he was possessed of rare intelligence. Witness knew Guiteau's wife, some members of his family having rendered her a service. Guiteau called upon him to thank the family for their kindness.

Guiteau here took occasion to slander his wife in the most outrageous terms. "This man," he said, "knew her before I did. You can draw your own inference."

Adjourned.

The crowd about the Criminal Court an hour before opening was greater than ever before. The first witness was Dr. Jno. L. Withrow, of Boston. Guiteau at once called out, "Dr. Withrow is the honored pastor of Park street Church, Boston, where I used to attend church when I was there. He is a very fine gentleman."

Witness said prisoner desired to deliver a lecture in his (witness') church in answer to Ingersoll, but witness declined to have the Church used for that purpose; witness observed him during the Winter at meetings and social gatherings of the church; never saw the least indication of unsoundness of mind, but on the contrary thought he possessed unusual shrewdness. Corrected by himself, witness added: "I should say cuteness."

Guiteau—"What's the difference, Doctor?"

Answer—"The one means brighter than the other."

Col. Corkhill—"And of larger caliber."

Guiteau—"He did not say that, Corkhill. You must have slept well last night; that's the smartest thing you have said yet."

Witness said prisoner generally took part in discussions, whatever the subject might be; that he always was critical and accusative rather than conciliatory and kind.

Guiteau—"I always spoke to the point—incisive and gritty—that's me; there's no nonsense in my composition; if there had been I might have gone through the world more smoothly. It's very evident to the mind of every one that the sole object of this kind of examination is to show I know the difference between right and wrong; that has nothing whatever to do with this case. The only question is whether or not my free moral agency was destroyed when I was impelled upon the President. That's the point, Judge, and it knocks the bottom out of your theory."

After a short pause he broke out again, and with increased vehemence: "I'm not here to save my neck from the gallows; I'm here for vindication—for justice and for right."

Judge Cox—"Well, that will do now; suspend your remarks."

Guiteau—"All right; when I get to the jury I'm going to talk to them on this subject; this is just a little incidental speech."

Henry M. Collier, attorney, New York, took the stand. "I remember you, sir," shouted Guiteau, "you are the man that put up that Herald job on me. Keep quiet, sir, (turning to Scoville), I will dispose of this man in short order. He brought suit against me to turn over certain money, and the Court said I should keep it. That kills his evidence."

Witness related an instance of Guiteau collecting $175 and failing to pay it over. His evidence proved extremely damaging to the prisoner's oft-asserted claims of having always lived an upright, Christian life, and Guiteau wriggled and expostulated and vainly attempted to explain the transaction.

Witness at one point said: "I informed Judge Donahue at the time that I considered Guiteau a thief and a scoundrel."

Guiteau (excitedly)—"You did not dare say so to me; I would have knocked you down."

One of the jurors stated to the Court he could not possibly concentrate his thoughts upon the evidence, feeling ill as he did, and Court adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec 15.—As soon as Court was called to order Guiteau addressed the Court and said: "I want to make a little speech. It will be a great misfortune if anything should happen to this jury. They are very honest, intelligent men, and I want the best care taken of them. There are some of them who are not accustomed to good wholesome food, and consequently they are liable to have indigestion. I want the Court to order them out every morning for a walk of four or five miles before breakfast. I have two or three more little speeches to make, but this will do for the present."

Judge Cox—"The Court will attend to the wants of the jury."

Collier was recalled. Witness never detected any signs of insanity in the prisoner.

Scoville began to cross examine the witness, when Guiteau, in great rage, shouted: "I never saw the man but once in my life, and that was in 1875; never saw him but five minutes; what does he know about me? This shows just what little sense you've got, Corkhill, to call this man as an expert. (To Scoville), and you have'nt got common horse sense to waste the time of the Court examining his character. He was only a clerk in a lawyer's office anyway."

Re-examined by Corkhill, witness said: "In my opinion at the time I knew him he was perfectly competent to distinguish between right and wrong." (Exception by Scoville.)

Scoville asked: "What is your opinion of the prisoner's ability to distinguish between right and wrong at the present time?"

Question ruled out, and another exception noted by Scoville.

J. M. Justice, lawyer, Logansport, Ind.: Met prisoner in 1876; prisoner was selling a book, the "Life of Moody."

Guiteau interrupted—"You are mixing me up with some one else, sir."

Witness continued, but was again interrupted by Guiteau, who shouted—"Stop right here! Can you identify me as the man?"

Witness—"I think I can.

Guiteau—"Can you swear to it?"

Witness—"Yes, I can."

Guiteau—"Well, you are a liar, sir—a miserable liar; that's the best way to dispose of you."

Witness, continuing, said the prisoner remained in Logansport about three weeks selling the book. Guiteau continually interjected abusive comments, and finally shouted: "You miserable whelp, to come in here and make me out a book agent. I was preaching the Gospel, and I sold my own productions."

In a few minutes he turned to Scoville with intense disgust, and said: "Oh, cut this fool short; he's lying all through; don't waste time on him."

Scoville asked: "What was the appearance of the prisoner when you knew him?"

Answer—"He looked about the same as now, except about the eyes."

Scoville—"What was the difference in the expression of his eyes?"

Answer—"At that time he had a free expression; now his expression seems suppressed."

Guiteau—"I don't think I am much suppressed this morning; it seems to me I'm pretty lively."

Guiteau gradually worked himself into a towering rage and declaimed against witness, prosecution and cranks, whom he claimed threatened him violence, his bellingsgate being especially directed against the prosecuting attorney. Referring to Col. Corkhill, he said; "He's getting too dirty and too stinking to live, and the first thing he knows God Almighty will take him off and send him down below."

Rev. Rush R. Shippen, pastor of All Souls' Church, Washington was called: Boarded at the same house and occupied a seat at the same table with prisoner from April last until the day before the murder of the President, when he (prisoner) disappeared; witness had frequently conversed with prisoner; both had lived in Chicago, and that fact had formed the basis of conversations, which led to quite familiar acquaintance ship.

Prisoner was chatty and polite, a little quick or nervous in utterance, but not sufficiently so to indicate marked peculiarity. Witness never detected anything to indicate insanity. The usual topics of conversation between himself and prisoner at the table were the Conkling Garfield embroglio and the New Testament revision. On no occasion did prisoner exhibit more excitement than any other person might.

Mrs. Dunmire, formerly wife of Guiteau, then took the stand. She was married to the prisoner in July, 1869. Scoville objected to the testimony, unless the record proof of witnesses' divorce was shown.

Witness was then withdrawn, Corkhill remarking he would introduce witness later, after he obtained the necessary copy of the Court record.

Dr. Noble, a young physician at the jail, where Guiteau is confined, related the particulars of several conversations with prisoner. At one time he asked prisoner why he "removed" (using the prisoner's term) the President. His reply was, "because I was inspired to do so;" and a little after, "if the President should die I will be convinced of my inspiration from the Diety, but if he should recover, I will be in doubt about it."

Witness was asked if he considered prisoner sane, and replied: "A perfectly sane man, sir, and as bright, quick and intelligent a man as you would see in a Summers day—not the slightest indication of insanity about him—a little impatient of restraint at times, a little nervous, as men in his position would naturally be, but perfectly sane."

Mrs. Scoville suddenly rose in her place and said: "Your Honor, I would like to ask a question of witness. I consider it of vital importance to the case."

Guiteau (impatiently)—"Now don't, sister; it is all these people can do to stand me without your talking. You are no lawyer."

Mrs. Scoville—"The question is of vital importance."

Scoville—"I prefer, your honor, that permission should not be given."

Davidge—"Let Mrs. Scoville suggest the question to her husband and we will not object."

Mrs. Scoville (sotto voce)—"Well, he don't know how to ask questions, anyway."

Scoville asked if it were possible to place in the prisoner's coffee any drugs that would make him appear brighter or more quiet, as it were.

Guiteau (with a contemptuous expression) exclaimed: "You are examining witness for the other side, ain't you Scoville? I never saw anything so stupid as your manner of examining witnesses this morning. I think your lecture last night must have been too much for you."

Mrs. Scoville wrote her question and reached over to hand it to her husband when Guiteau sharply said to her: "Now, you just mind your own affairs. You are making yourself altogether too officious in this case."

Pending the colloquy between Guiteau and his sister, the witness was permitted to depart, much to the disappointment, apparently of Mrs. Scoville.

Gen. Jas. D. Reynolds, lawyer, Chicago: Knew prisoner first about May, 1868 in Chicago; witness visited prisoner in jail 12 days after the assassination; prisoner asked me: "Where were you on the day of the assassination?"

Corkhill—"Did he use the word assassination?"

Witness—"Yes, that is the precise word he used." Witness made a memorandum of notes of his conversation with prisoner at this interview, and to refresh his memory was allowed to read from them. Witness read two or three times, quoting the prisoners words and used the word "assassination."

Corkhill—"Did he use that term?"

Witness—"He used that word, and never spoke in reference to any Divine inspiration at this interview. After this at subsequent interviews he always spoke of the murder as the removal of the President."

At this point Guiteau shouted, "This man came to me as an old friend from Chicago, when really he was nothing but a spy employed by Corkhill. I want to thunder this to the American people, to let them understand what this mah's character is."

(Turning to Corkhill), "This is your work, Corkhill, and God Almighty will damn you for it. You have deceived all through and stolen my thoughts and betrayed them."

Witness continued to read from notes he had taken at the second interview with prisoner. Allusion being made to something which appeared in the Washington Republican, Guiteau pounded on the desk and shouted, "That's just what that little whelp, Garham, was writing at that time, and now he is ready to eat his own words. He is hanging around Arthur now and trying to get some little office. He ought to be ashamed of himself, if he has any decency. I have got a speech on this fellow Gorham; I only want to get a chance at him."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In the further examination yesterday, of J. D. Reynolds, witness stated he read to the prisoner what Grant and Conkling and some of his (prisoner's) alleged friends said of him (Guiteau) and his crime and he walking the floor, excitedly said: "What does it mean? I would have staked my life that they would have defended me. They know they wanted Garfield removed and yet they denounce me and can only see in it the bloody act."

Witness also showed him some papers in which he (Guiteau) was bitterly denounced for the crime and his (prisoner's) comment was that the true facts had been suppressed and he had not had any defense. Witness continued: "He asked me, referring to Grant, Conkling and other prominent Stalwarts, do they know I have stated that I have no accomplices? and I told him yes. He seemed dazed and said, repeating the words several times, 'Most astounding, most astounding.'"

Guiteau broke in here and said with a sneer: "You was a pretty smart detective, wasn't you, General? You'll probably get more business in this line now."

Recess.

Immediately after recess Guiteau announced that he had a little speech to make, and said: "I suppose I have given 1,000 autographs since this trial began. It has been suggested that I shall charge 25 cents for them, but I decline. We want money, however, for this trial. There are certain officeholders in the City and throughout the country that never would have had their positions but for my inspiration. I want those men, if they have any conscientious scruples, to refund to this general and send me money. If they don't do it I shall speak out in meeting and give their names next time. Some rich men in New York gave Mrs. Garfield several hundred thousand dollars. It was a noble act and I applaud it. Now, I want them to give me some. I demand it in the name of justice and right."

Col. Corkhill introduced in evidence application made by Guiteau 10 years ago for a policy of life insurance, in which the prisoner answered in the negative the question, "has there ever been any insanity in your family?"

Gen. Reynolds continued—"At my second interview with the prisoner, he wrote an address to the American people which has since been published, and handed it to me with the request that I have it published."

The original draft was then introduced and was read by Col. Corkhill with occasional comments by Guiteau, who followed the reading with the closest attention. When the word "inspiration" was read, Judge Porter rose and called attention to the fact that this was the first announcement of "inspiration" as a defense for murder and that it was made on the 19th of July, after the prisoner learned that Arthur, Grant, Conkling, and other Stalwarts that he expected would shield him, in reality loathed him and abhorred his act.

"It is a lie, Mr. big-mouthed Porter," shouted Guiteau.

Scoville protested against this style of argument to the jury, and demanded that Judge Porter should withdraw the remark.

Judge Porter—"I shall not withdraw one word that I shall say upon this trial."

A number of letters written by Guiteau since his incarceration were read by the District Attorney, and were offered in evidence to disprove the theory of insanity.

After the reading was concluded, Guiteau turned to the District Attorney and inquired: "Where are the rest of my letters, Corkhill, you intercepted? I think the American people ought to know what a miserable sneak you are."

Scoville questioned the witness, Gen. Reynolds, until the hour of adjournment:

"Have you always been on good terms with the prisoner?" asked Scoville.

"Yes," shouted the prisoner—"I always considered him my personal friend, and he proved himself a mean, dirty scoundrel. A nice record you'll have, Reynolds, to come sneaking into my cell to get information to hang me for."

Scoville pressed the witness closely and finally received the answer that the Government paid him his expenses while he was having there interviews.

Guiteau—"How much?"

Scoville (putting out his hand)—"You keep quiet."

Guiteau—"Well, then, ask him how much he got. You take an hour to get out of him what I could learn in ten minutes."

Scoville asked witness what he received, and the reply was $86.

Guiteau—"Three interviews! Well that's pretty good about $30 a day for lying. That's more than Corkhill earns, but then he'll get his reward down below in the next world."

The cross-examination became rather tedious, without eliciting anything new or material, and Guiteau protested frequently that the time of the Court should not be wasted by such "loose zigzag sort of talk."

Finally, with great impatience, he shouted—"Oh, say your aunt was your uncle, t'would be about as sensible as your questions. You are most as stupid as Corkhill. Come, your Honor, let's go home."

The Court adjourned.

The Prosecuting Attorney was a little late in reaching the Criminal Court this morning, and Guiteau improved the opportunity to make one of his little speeches "to put in time." Looking over to the vacant seat, he said with a chuckle: "I understand Gen. Reynolds is sick this morning. I wonder if Corkhill is? I guess they got more than they wanted yesterday. It is about time for Corkhill to get sick and stay sick."

Geo. D. Barnard, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of Kings County, N. Y., took the stand to prove the divorce of Anna A. Guiteau from the prisoner. Witness presented the record of the Court and order of the Judge for his (witness) attendance here.

Scoville objected to the admission of the papers, upon the ground they were not certified by the Clerk of Court as required by act of Congress.

The Court overruled the objection, and admitted the papers as originals in the case. The papers set forth the granting of absolute divorce upon the ground of adultery, no answer having been made by defendant.

Guiteau, referring to the woman named with whom he had committed adultery, said: "This woman Jennings was a hightoned woman in New York; it was purely a matter of business between us; I committed adultery with her to get rid of a woman I did not love. I thought it a much more moral course than to live with her and have children year after year; I have been strictly a virtuous man for six years past, and always have been a high toned Christian man."

Scoville desired to note exception to the admission of evidence.

Guiteau (with impatience)—"Oh, what's the use of quibbling over that? I admit my marriage and my divorce. I don't care for that; I can get married again anywhere outside of New York State, and for that matter in New York too. Under the new law there if a man lives a strictly virtuous life for six years after being divorced the Courts will let him marry again. Why, I could get married in New York to morrow if I wanted to.'"

Gen. Reynolds was called. Guiteau at once broke in petulantly, saying: "I hope you'll cut off Gen. Reynolds and not waste any more time on him. He told all he knew about the case and a good deal more."

Scoville cross examined the witness. Guiteau frequently interrupted, contradicted and insulted the witness. At one time he shouted out, "I w uld have been hung 100 times last July but for the National troops, and all through your lying and Corkhill's. I'm going to get even with both of you, too."

Witness explained that when he visited Guiteau the trial had not been arranged; Pres. Garfield was still living and he (witness) had no thought of being subpœnaed as a witness.

"You lie!" shouted Guiteau; "you came to my cell as a spy in the employ of the District Attorney."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Gen. Reynolds read from notes he had taken on the occasion of his first interview with Guiteau, quoting the prisoner's words. He read: "If there is a Stalwart in the land I am he. Grant, Conkling, Logan and Gov Cornell are big guns among the Stalwarts, and I rank with them."

Guiteau retorted—"I never said that I could rank with them, but as a matter of fact, I think I can." A number of newspaper slips were produced that witness had read to the prisoner at this interview to show him what were the sentiments of Grant, Conkling and others in regard to his prisoner's crime, and read by the District Attorney. When a letter of Gen. Grant's was read, in which the writer, speaking of Guiteau, said: "My son tells me he is a dead-beat," Guiteau became very angry, and shouted: "This is what Fred. Grant says? He is a nice pill, isn't he, hanging around his father? I should say he's a bigger deadbeat than I am."

Another passage was read which spoke of Guiteau's crime "as a most audacious act." Guiteau interrupted: "And so it was, to enter the depot and shoot down the President of the United States, surrounded as he was by all his friends. I have wondered at it a good many times how I ever did it. I thought to myself this morning I would not undertake it again for $1,000,000, but I could not resist it. I was impelled upon the President by a pressure I could not resist."

Ellen C. Grant was called, and Guiteau shouted: "Mrs. Grant is the lady I boarded with prior to the 1st of July. She is a very fine lady, and I owe her $47. I trust I shall pay you soon, Mrs. Grant, as soon as these fellows holding fat offices shall respond to my call. (Striking the table excitedly.) I made them, and if they don't soon contribute I shall call out their names."

Witness never suspected the prisoner was insane.

Mrs. Anna J. Dunmire, (Guiteau's divorce i wife), was then called. Several ladies arose to leave the court room. Guiteau moved uneasily upon his seat, and looking angrily toward the audience, cried out, "Where won't the enemy come on this examination. The ladies need not go out. They have no business to put this woman on the stand unless Corkhill wants to stir up filth. I say it's an outrage on decency for Corkhill to drag this lady in here and have her character ripped up as it will be. Corkhill ought to be ashamed of himself. He's worse than an old hog. I appeal to the Court to intercept this infamous action of Corkhill's. Arthur ought to kick him out. I made Arthur President, and I have a right to demand that he shall put some reputable lawyer in place of this infamous Corkhill."

Very much to the surprise of every one, but two or three questions were asked witness and her statement in reply to the last question, "I never saw any signs of insanity in prisoner while I lived with him as his wife," closed the examination by the prosecution.

Guiteau, with a sigh of relief, said to Corkhill: "Thank you, Mr. Corkhill, for the sake of her children. This is the most decent thing you have done on this trial. I expect, however, that Judge Porter and Davidge insisted on it, and they are both supposed to be decent men. Then turning impatiently to Scoville: "Now cut this short and let's have something else."

The cross examination of Mrs. Dunmire was tedious and wholly fruitless. As she left the stand Guiteau shouted after her: "I have not seen this lady for eight years. So far as I know she is a high toned Christian lady, and I have nothing against her. I wish her well in whatever station she may be."

Recess.

Dr. Francis E. Loury, in charge of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Washington, made an examination of Guiteau's eyes soon after his arrest and did not find any indication of any disease of the brain.

Dr. A. McLean Hamilton had made diseases of the mind and nervous diseases a special study for the past nine years. Witness made three examinations of the prisoner at the jail and had also scrutinized him in the Court since the 28th of November, when he (witness) arrived in the City. Witness found no defects in the physical conformation of the prisoner's head, in the face, nor any physical peculiarities or symptoms of congenital disease of the brain. On the contrary, he found from an accurate measure the prisoner had a symmetrical and exceedingly well shaped head. Witness found no external evidence of any mental or physical disease on the prisoner. He considered him eccentric.

Guiteau—"Exceedingly eccentric when I am abused. I've had to take more abuse since this trial began than during my whole life before. I don't take much stock in this head business (striking the table and flashing his eyes upon witness.) You study up on spiritualogy, instead of craniology, and you will learn something. It is the spirit that gets into the brain and behind it that actuates man."

Witness was then asked—"What is your opinion upon the prisoner's sanity?"

Answer—"I believe the man sane, though eccentric, and fully able to distinguish between right and wrong and realize the consequences."

Scoville noted one exception and Guiteau, with an air of solemn seriousness, added, "With all respect to this Court and the jury this kind of examination don't amount to a snap. Was my free agency destroyed? That's the question for this jury to decide. I swear my moral agency was destroyed. How is this prosecution going to prove it was not. That's the short and sharp of it, and that's all there is in this case."

Pending the cross-examination of this witness the Court adjourned until Monday.

Court opened at 11 o'clock, and Guiteau was escorted to his seat by the officers. Announcement was immediately made of the death of the wife of Juryman Hobbs, and Court adjourned until Wednesday.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICIAL.
TOLEDO, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 1881.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is leaning at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 6@7 per cent. Bar silver, 112¼c. Sterling Exchange steady; actual business $4 80¼ for 60 days, and $4.84½ for sight. Government bonds unchanged, except 4's registered, which are ½ ₰ cent. higher. State securities inactive. Railroad bonds in light request. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market was generally dull and prices without important change. Manhattan Elevated sold up ⅜ ₰ cent., but reacted 1 ₰ cent.

Government bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 100¾ U. S. 5's extended, 102¾@¾'s coupons, 114⅜; 4's, coupons, 118¼. Pacific 6s of '95, 125.

STATE STOCKS.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thrs	Frid	Sat
Old Tennessee's	74½	73¼	74½	75	76½	75
New Tennessee's	75	73¼	73	75¼	76½	75½
Old Virginia's	33	33	33	34	34	33
Va. con. 6's, 2d	15¾	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾	17½
Missouri 6's	111	111	112	112½	112½	112
Louisiana 7-3's	97	99	98¼	98½	98	97½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thrs	Frid	Sat.
U. S. 6's extend.	100¾	101	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
U. S. 5's, extend	102¾	103	103	102⅞	102⅞	102¾
U. S. 4½'s, coup	114⅝	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. 4's, coup.	118¼	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Sterling, sight	484¼	484¼	484¼	484¼	484¼	484¼
Sterling, 60 days	480¾	48 ¾	480¾	480¾	480¾	480¾
Pacific 6's of '95	127	130	130	130	130	130

The following is the bank statements for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, decrease	$1,810,500
Specie, decrease	363,900
Legal tenders, decrease	1,000
Deposits, decrease	1,317,500
Circulation, increase	108,600
Reserve, decrease	690,775

The banks now hold $271,200 less than legal requirements.

There is no feature of importance to note in money or stock markets during the week just closed. Sterling exchange has ruled steady throughout.

Business in all departments has been fully up to the previous week, the holiday trade being especially active. A marked feature is the determination of merchants who have a controlling influence on the trade to prevent undue stimulation of values. Experience has convinced manufacturers and wholesale merchants that fair prices and a steady market are much more advantageous to them than inflation, which sooner or later results in disaster to all classes of people.

DRY GOODS.

In the general dry goods trade during the past week there is no new feature to note. In goods adapted to the holiday trade a large quantity has been sold. On both cottons and woolens the market rules firm and steady, with no alteration in prices. Confidence is apparent in all branches of trade.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Boston the boot and shoe trade presents a more animated appearance, and a large number of contracts were closed during the week for the Spring trade. Factories are starting up in every direction. In New York the general trade was a little lighter than on the previous week. In Philadelphia fewer orders were received. The indications point to a large jobbing trade. In the West jobbers have done a good seasonable trade. Rubber goods in all the markets are in good demand.

GROCERIES.

Latest dispatches by telegraph says of the New York market. Sugars are a little more active. Coffees, more doing and firmer. Teas steady. Fruits easy.

HARDWARE.

The hardware trade is in a healthy condition, and the market has shown considerable activity within the week. Shelf goods are in demand, especially in holiday selections. Sheet iron is firm. There is no quotable change to report in the iron market, but the tendency is toward stronger prices. In manufactured iron the demand is heavy and prices are firm. Nails are firm; card rates unaltered. The steel works are all busy throughout the country. Pig iron is strong, with an advancing tendency.

LUMB